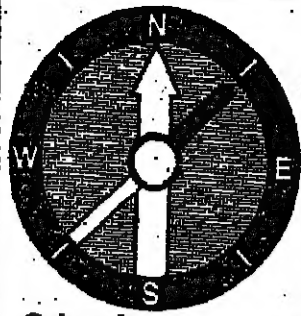


THE TIMES Tomorrow



- Going places**
Orienting the popular sport which combines imagination and physical skills
- Pumpkins to palaces**
The regency charm of Brighton
- Forgotten slur**
Why *Der Spiegel* dropped its libel suit against Sir James Goldsmith
- Le football**
An interview with the first Frenchman in the English league

Portfolio

There was no winner in The Times Portfolio competition yesterday. Today's prize is therefore increased to £4,000. Portfolio list, page 20. How to play, information service, back page.

Athletics at Olympics used drugs

Competitors in the Modern Pentathlon in this year's Olympic Games used drugs to aid their performances, but escaped disqualification because of a loophole in the regulations. **Page 25**

Nobel poet ill

Jaroslav Seifert, the Czechoslovak poet, was told of his Nobel prize, in hospital, and is unlikely to be able to go to Stockholm to receive it. **Page 5**

Widow accused

The widow of Mr. Michael Robertson, an IBM executive, was accused at Havant Hampshire, of soliciting a man to murder her husband. **Page 2**

More SS20s

Mr. Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, told Nato defence ministers that the Soviet Union had increased its deployment of SS20 nuclear missiles targeted on Western Europe. **Page 8**

Home costs slow

The rate of house price increases more than halved between the second and third quarters of the year. **Page 3**

Teachers unite

Fifteen teachers' unions have agreed to shelve differences on pay policy and present a united front to try to win a substantial pay rise. **Page 2**

Pound slips

The dollar, after a strong day, closed lower at DM3.092 in London after heavy selling in New York. The pound closed 15 points down at \$1.2285. **Page 21**

Reagan lead cut

The television debate with Mr. Walter Mondale has reduced President Reagan's poll lead slightly. **Page 5**

Parking claim

Illegal parking on yellow lines fell by up to 40 per cent in central London after wheel clamps were introduced last May. **Page 3**

Leaders page 13

Letters: On the Archbishop, from Professor G. T. Stewart, and others; individual rights, from Mr. C. McCall. **Page 13**

Leading articles: Missile balance; Conservative Party Conference; Anglo-Irish security. **Pages 10-12**

Bernard Levin analyses our political malaise. **Page 10**

Philip Howard's Booker blues. **Page 11**

Surrey with a flame on top. Fashion extra: the Italian collection. **Page 14**

Mrs. Norah Smallwood, Guy Wolstenholme. **Page 15**

Hongkong, pages 16-19

A Special Report on the state of the colony in the wake of the Sino-British agreement on its future. **Page 16**

Classified pages 28-30

Tory differences on economic policy revealed

From Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent, Brighton

The wet-dry divisions in the Conservative Party were highlighted yesterday in speeches from Mr Peter Walker and Mr Norman Tebbit about the importance of free enterprise and the market economy.

Mr Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, delivered a total denunciation of all nationalization and pledged himself to market forces and the customer in a conference debate which established his position as a hero of the party's rank and file activists.

He told the Brighton conference: "The market system, allied with free enterprise, gives a better allocation of capital and human resources than any other yet devised."

The Government's programme for privatization, Mr Tebbit said, was driven partly by the belief that business existed to serve the customer. He also spoke of "the need to create wealth in order to lift compassion from hollow rhetoric to practical help."

Mr Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said at a fringe meeting organized by a centrist Tory group: "The market economy idolizes the people's consumers and as long as the market mechanism is working it does give consumers a wide freedom of choice. But people are more than just consumers. They are workers, managers, householders and students."

"Consumer freedom for them is one aspect of a free society, an important aspect." But he added: "Progressive Tories cannot rest easy if Government restricts their activities to just oiling the wheels of the market economy."

The heat of the ovation given to Mr Tebbit, and the boos which greeted two conference reports, Geoffrey Smith, Bernard Levin, David Watt, Diary, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Halt ugly rhetoric urges Walker

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Brighton

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday urged the Conservative Party to indulge less in the ugly rhetoric of economic theory and to move towards the adoption of policies aimed at the creation of full employment.

In a speech which confirmed his position as the principal advocate in the Cabinet of changes in the way the country is run, Mr Walker told the Tory Reform Group in Brighton that the Government should proclaim and not deny its investment in industry and the social services.

And in remarks which clearly challenged the emphasis placed by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on service industries as the source of future jobs, Mr Walker said: "I reject the views of those who say that we should have as our purpose to become the great service industry economy. We will not achieve that if there is nothing to service."

Expansion promised for youth training

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, was given a standing ovation by the Conservative conference yesterday when he promised to extend and to build on both the youth training and enterprise allowance schemes, and to look for new ways of stimulating youth employment.

The material for his speech was thin, but he succeeded where Mr Nigel Lawson had failed the day before, in persuading the conference that the Government was showing practical concern for the unemployed.

He was answering a debate in which several speakers criticized the Government, usually obligingly, for inaction.

Mr King announced that he had secured Treasury consent for the enterprise allowance scheme, now costing some £66m a year, to be continued next year. The scheme pays £40 a week for a year to an unemployed adult who starts his own business.

And in remarks which clearly challenged the emphasis placed by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on service industries as the source of future jobs, Mr Walker said: "I reject the views of those who say that we should have as our purpose to become the great service industry economy. We will not achieve that if there is nothing to service."

He added: "We need to find ways of achieving economic growth. We have always sought as our objective the high-wage, high-productivity economy. We must recognize we will only be able to achieve that with a balance of manufacturing and service industries."

Mr Walker, who was given a standing ovation by the Conservative conference earlier this week, urged the party to pursue what he termed the creed of "creative conservatism", the ideal that everyone had the right to share in the benefits of the country where the fear of unemployment was fast diminishing. "We will want this decade to have been seen as one where the Conservatives succeeded in their traditional purpose of being the party of national unity, whose concern is

There was a "crying need" for vision in dealing with unemployment, he said. The party should proclaim more vigorously the reality of its achievements and indulge less in the ugly rhetoric of economic theory. It should take the credit for saving British Leyland, for helping British Steel with massive investment and for doubling expenditure on the health service.

Gromyko to visit UK

Conservative Party Conference in Brighton, invited Mr Gromyko while he was in Moscow in July.

The two men last met at the opening of the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September. No date has yet been fixed for Mr Gromyko's London visit.

Professions boom in high-tech Britain

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent

Huge changes in Britain's workforce over a decade, with a significant rise in unemployment, particularly among the young, big movements of jobs from manufacturing to service industries and a growth in the professional jobs of a high technology society are charted in the latest issue of Population Trends.

Using 1981 census data, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys says the half per cent increase in population since the 1971 census was the lowest increase ever recorded.

But substantial changes took place in economic activity. Jobs in manufacturing fell by 24 per cent, with agriculture, forestry and fishing down 19 per cent.



Activists' hero: Mr Norman Tebbit speaking at Brighton yesterday (Photograph: John Manning)

Coal imports tactic to prevent power cuts

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Coal imports are now running at levels high enough to meet all UK industrial and household demand, leaving National Coal Board output from working mines and pithead and power station stocks to be used by the Central Electricity Generating Board.

The government is still hoping for an early settlement to the miners' dispute, but is now considering the alternatives open to it to prevent electricity power cuts. Among the options is the diversion of all coal board output to the power stations, leaving other markets to be met by the coal merchants from their own stocks and from imports.

Despite threats of sympathetic trade union action, imports have been rising through small ports and the coal board has been able to fulfill its export contracts by buying coal abroad and bearing the inevitable increased cost.

British Steel's dependence on coal board supplies is the major factor affecting the implementation of such a policy. The social effects in mining communities, where a higher than average proportion of homes depend on coal for heating, are also being considered by the Government.

However, import figures show that foreign coal could meet domestic and most industrial needs, while increased oil imports could meet any shortages encountered by the power industry and by other industrial users.

By diverting all NCB output, now running at 400,000 tonnes a week from working pits and 300,000 tonnes from opencast sites, and by starting to move pithead stocks to the power stations, the government could meet its export contracts by buying coal abroad and bearing the inevitable increased cost.

Acas peace talks to resume today

Leaders of both the coal industry and the coal unions made everyone play a waiting game last night as their talks aimed at settling the 21-week pit strike went on into the evening.

Few hints of how the talks were progressing came out of the London headquarters of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Just after 7.30 pm, when the leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers took a stroll around St James Square, followed by their colleagues from the pit deputies union, Nacods, the chief Acas conciliation officer, Mr Dennis Boyd, asked journalists not to question them at that stage.

Earlier when asked if there would be any movement from the NCB side, coal board chairman Mr Ian MacGregor replied: "We have been too generous already."

NUM president Mr Arthur Scargill also gave no appearance of offering any new proposals. "The old ones are satisfactory," he said.

It was the first time the NUM and the board had met face-to-face since the last and fourth round of peace talks broke down a month ago.

Leaders of Nacods, whose proposal for independent arbitration on pit closures led to the new initiative, arrived at Acas offices two hours after the talks began and joined the discussions after the lunch adjournment.

The Acas chairman, Mr Paul Lowry, faces an uphill task in finding common ground between the two sides. It was made no easier by Wednesday's high court contempt fines on the NUM and Mr Scargill and the tough anti-union speeches at the Conservative party conference at Brighton.

Ruade defends church. Miners in court, page 2.

Five die and 60 hurt in Wembley train collision

By David Nicholson-Lord

At least five people were killed and more than 60 injured when a commuter train from London Euston crashed into a derailed freight train at Wembley Central station, north London, last night. British Transport Police feared the death toll could rise to seven as attempts to free trapped passengers continued. Thirty firemen with cutting gear were working throughout the night. One report said a dozen people were still trapped in the leading coach.

The crash happened only minutes after the 5.54 train for Bletchley, carrying several hundred passengers, left Euston. It ran into the rear of a freight train travelling from Willesden to Holyhead, in north Wales. Two of the freight train's wagons had earlier come off the tracks.

First reports indicated that two of eight passenger coaches came off the track, skewing sideways and blocking the main London-Glasgow line.

Police said that four people had been killed and 60 people injured seven of them seriously. Ambulances ferried casualties to Northwick Park and Central Middlesex Hospitals.

Then five people who died were trapped in the leading coach of the passenger train.

Eighteen of the casualties were taken to the Central Middlesex Hospital where a hospital spokesman described their injuries as mainly "minor". The spokesman added: "They are just suffering from cuts and bruises and similar injuries. There may be a few minor operations but there will be nothing serious at all."

The crash happened about 20 or 30 yards south of Wembley Central station, just clear of the platform, according to British Transport Police.

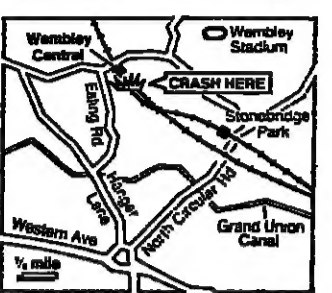
A police spokesman said that the cause of the freight train derailment was not known. The diesel-powered train was on a different line from the electric passenger train.

"The freight train came off its own line but whether it lay on the other track we do not know for certain. It is quite possible that the driver of the passenger train did not see the derailment ahead."

The crash caused chaos to London Midland Inter-City and commuter trains into and out of Euston. A British Rail spokesman said all six tracks to Euston were blocked.

Scotland Yard issued an emergency telephone number for friends and relatives to call. The number is 01 828 3666.

A dozen people were still feared trapped in the carriages two hours after the crash. As a helicopter hovered over the station using a searchlight to help rescuers, a fire brigade



spokesman said firemen expected to be working through the night to free the remaining passengers.

Thirty firemen using cutting gear were working on the overturned carriages and dozens of ambulances were taking casualties to hospital. Early reports said there were more than 500 people on board the commuter train.

The crash caused serious traffic hold-ups throughout north-west London as parts of Wembley High Road and other roads near the station were closed for the passage of ambulances and fire-engines. Delays stretched as far as the southern end of the M1 motorway.

The AA was last night advising motorists to give the area around the station a wide berth. A spokesman said: "Traffic is at a standstill."

Thirteen people were killed and 44 injured when a rush-hour train careered off the rails near Falkirk, in central Scotland, on July 30. This was Britain's most serious rail disaster for 17 years.

On June 24 an Aberdeen-to-London sleeper train wrecked two houses and tore up more than 100 yards of track when it left the rails just south of Morpeth, Northumberland. No one was killed and only five were detained in hospital.

US woman's spacewalk

The shuttle astronaut Kathryn Sullivan yesterday became the first American woman to walk in space in a daring experiment to test hardware for future refuelling of orbiting satellites (Mohsin Ali writes from Washington).

Miss Sullivan, aged 32, a geologist and oceanographer, and Lieutenant-Commander David Leestma, aged 35, began their space stroll at 1643 BST, NASA said. Mr Leestma came out first.

They spent about four hours moving about the open cargo bay of the space shuttle Challenger, remaining attached to the ship at all times as it cruised 137 miles above Earth.

Last July the Soviet cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya became the first woman to walk in space.

Miss Sullivan and Mr Leestma's main task was to transfer 55 lb of cold, toxic hydrazine fuel from one tank to another.

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Teachers' unions join forces to fight for £1,200 pay rise

By Colin Hughes

Rival teachers' unions agreed yesterday to shelve most of their differences over pay policy, and present a unified front to claim a pay rise of at least £1,200 for all teachers next year.

It is expected to be a fiercely fought round and they are seeking to open it unusually early, by asking for talks with employers by the end of next month. As the dispute over this year's claim was settled by arbitration only a little more than a month ago, union leaders are rapidly moving towards an all-year-round pay battle.

The agreement yesterday was reached at a private meeting

between the two largest unions, the 235,000-member National Union of Teachers, and the 125,000-member National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

The NAS/UTW agreed to take on board the NUT's policy of claiming a minimum flat-rate rise with allowances, plus a claim for sweeping aside existing salary scales in favour of one scale across the whole profession, including head teachers and their deputies.

In return, the NUT agreed to reopen talks with the employers' associations on new salary structures for teachers, although the NUT still insists on

refusing to compromise with employers over their demands for teachers to accept tighter working conditions and regular assessment of performance.

The National Association of Head Teachers, which represents two-thirds of school heads does not agree with the deal. Its secretary, Mr David Hart, said: "We voted against the whole lot."

The association objects to flat rate claims on principle, and believes that head teachers and deputies should be paid on separate salary scales. "Apart from that, we want to know how the two biggest unions expect to get that kind of money without agreeing to some of the salary structure reforms which the employers are seeking to discuss," Mr Hart said.

The NUT's agreement to go into further talks on those issues means absolutely nothing," Mr Hart said.

Mr Fred Jarvis, NUT general secretary, insisted that the minimum £1,200 claim was not a flat-rate increase, but would be topped up throughout the proposed single salary scale to add a minimum 14 per cent to the teacher's salary bill.

The unions will meet again next Wednesday to discuss details of minimum salaries which they intend to claim.

Labour schools concern

The Labour Party's education spokesman called on the Government yesterday for assurances on the independence of schools inspectors (HMI).

Fears have been fuelled by Mr Robert Dunn, the junior minister responsible for schools, apparently lending support to a survey being carried out among Conservative Education authority chairmen on the value of inspectors' reports.

Mr Les Lawson, chairman of the Conservative national ad-

visory committee of education and a Birmingham councillor, believes that many Conservative chairmen are worried that inspectors should not encroach on councils' education spending policies.

Mr Giles Radice, Labour's education spokesman, has written to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, asking him to give an assurance that the inspectors will not be gagged by what he calls "Tory backwoodsmen".

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Head faces letters campaign

By Bert Lodge, of The Times Educational Supplement

More than 200 parents have asked for their children to be transferred from a Bradford school if the headmaster who has been accused of racism is not removed.

The identical letters printed in English and Urdu, are the latest move in a six-month campaign to oust Mr Raymond Honeyford, head of Drummond middle school, more than 80 per cent of whose 550 pupils are Asian.

In March wide publicity was given to an article Mr Honeyford wrote for the *Salisbury Review*, reprinted in *The Times* of May 21. He criticized Bradford's policy of trying to introduce Islamic culture into schools and said that in classes where most pupils spoke English only as a second language he native English-speakers would suffer.

Calls for his dismissal came from the Bradford branch of the National Union of Teachers, the Community Relations Council and several Labour councillors.

The campaign to have Mr Honeyford removed has been sustained by a parents' action group, Mrs Jenny Woodward, who claims her election as a parent governor this summer was on the strength of her campaign to get rid of Mr Honeyford, defended the orchestration of the letters.

"A small number of us went round from door to door. Very few refused to sign. We handed the letters in en bloc."

Mrs Woodward said the authority's response had so far been disappointing. Mr Richard Knight, director of education, confirmed this week that he had received letters of transfer request on behalf of 238 children. He said he was writing to all the parents individually.

People Express seeks to increase UK flights

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

A big increase in cut-price flights to New York next spring is being sought by People Express, the US airline, as the latest shot in the escalating Atlantic price war.

Charging £122 one way from Gatwick airport compared with £195 by British Airways from Heathrow, People Express wants to boost its flights from five a week out of Gatwick to 14 each from Gatwick and Stansted.

The application, which is being considered by the Government, has provoked strong objections from the

governments, police, servants and kitchen staff.

On Christmas Day, 1863, the Royal Family were served for dinner: two soups, two fish dishes, beef, turkey, Hush Braten spinach, mince pies, boudin and profiteroles. While 10 days later the Princess of Wales is recorded lunching off a simple chicken sandwich and ham.

The sale of the "Marcus and Elizabeth Craham collection of books on food, drink and related subjects" proved a triumph for Sotheby's new marketing techniques, totalling £683,207 and more than doubling presale estimates. There had been receptions and exhibitions in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and New York. Lunches, brochures and special mailings.

Sale room

Royal menus fetch £18,047

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The original manuscript of the royal household at Windsor Castle between August 31, 1863, and January 12, 1864, was sold by Sotheby's in New York on Wednesday for £23,100 (estimate £3,000-£5,000) or £18,047. It was bought by an unknown bidder

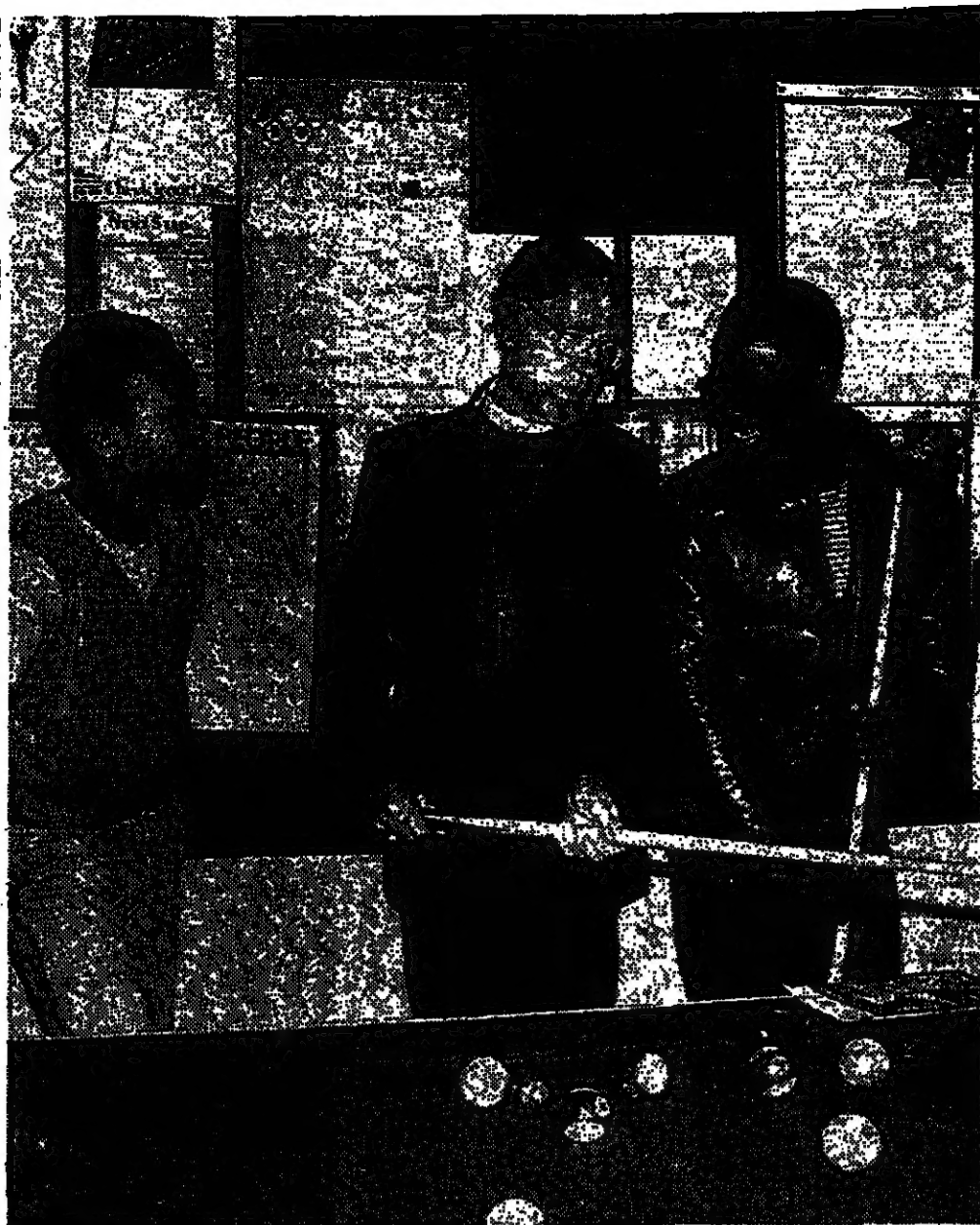
who secured most of the lots in the two-day sale of books relating to food and drink.

The royal ledger provides a fascinating insight into the feeding habits of the Royal Family and their various adherents: the nurses, stewards, equerries,

governments, police, servants and kitchen staff.

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Archbishop's move: Dr Runcie discussing the finer points of pool with Derek Campbell, aged 21, and David Glasgow, aged 22, at Oxford House (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Runcie defends church 'duty'

By Tony Samways

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, yesterday said that the church had "an absolute duty" to speak out on political issues and promised "to help restore and rebuild" communities torn by "violence and intimidation" as a result of the miners' strike.

British traditions and institutions, he added, were being "threatened".

Speaking after a centenary visit to Oxford House, a community centre in Tower Hamlets, London, Dr Runcie said he felt "a great encouragement in a week during which an interview I gave has received wide publicity".

Renewing his challenge to Government policies outlined in his outspoken interview in *The Times* on Monday, he said: "The church has an absolute duty to seek out and comment

on the spiritual and moral dimension of political issues, to encourage, question and stimulate thought. There is a present need for a mature political debate about how people can be helped to adapt to inevitable social and economic change.

"I believe we have the traditions - and institutions within which that debate can be conducted. I do not wish to see them threatened as they are being threatened.

Earlier, the Right Rev Jim Thompson, Bishop of Stepney, replied to comments by Lord

Whiteley, Leader of the House of Lords, that the church was not "in the world of reality".

Speaking on BBC 2 television, Lord Whiteley described Dr Runcie as "a deeply religious man who cares immensely. But if he is going to take these statements, he has to come to the world of reality. I do not think the church is itself in the world of reality."

"I do not think some of the Archbishop's phrases are quite fair and when I see him I shall tell him."

Bishop Thompson said: "This is a tragic assumption politicians make, that we are all out of touch. We spend a vast amount of time speaking to people, that is what we are doing. I find it perplexing. I would say we are pretty close to people."

Threat to kill case may be heard by jury

By Craig Seton

Three striking miners accused of making threats to kill a working minor and his family will face committal proceedings for trial by a crown court, Mansfield Magistrates' Court ruled yesterday.

David Potts, aged 31, branch secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers at Manton colliery, South Yorkshire, his brother John, aged 35, and Christopher Cheesman, aged 35, also from Manton, were remanded in custody for a further week.

They are charged under the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, with threatening to kill Mr Robert Taylor, a Manton colliery face worker, his wife, Janet, their son, Robert, aged eight and daughter, Sarah, aged four.

The alleged incident involved two cars in the centre of Worksop, Nottinghamshire, on October 2. Mr David Potts is additionally charged with reckless driving.

Mr Taylor is one of the two working miners who won a High Court ruling that the miners' strike in Yorkshire is illegal.

There was confusion when they appeared before magistrates last week over whether the chairman of the magistrates, Mr Edward Higham, had lifted reporting restrictions or not. But yesterday it was made clear that restrictions were lifted.

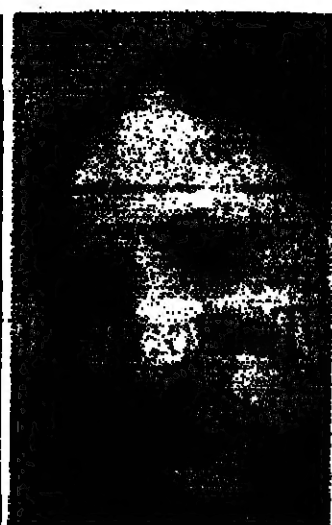
It was alleged at the hearing last week that Mr David Potts had swerved towards a vehicle being driven by Mr Taylor and that threats had been shouted at him and his family.

Mr Phillip Harding, for all three accused, told the court last week that they denied making threats towards the children and said that reports of the incident given by Mr Taylor had been "substantially exaggerated".

Det Sergeant John Burton said yesterday the alleged offences were extremely serious. Mr Higham said the charge of threatening to kill should be heard in the crown court.

A High Court action seeking orders banning the miners' union from picketing a private coke plant in South Wales was adjourned yesterday after management and the union reached an understanding (Press Association reports).

At a brief private hearing in London, Mr Justice French granted an indefinite adjournment of an action brought by British Benzol and Coal Distillation Ltd of Bedwas.



Widow of IBM man accused

The Greek-born widow of Mr Michael Robertson, an IBM executive, was accused yesterday of soliciting a man to murder her husband.

Mrs Yianoulla Robertson, aged 37, of Salters' Lane, Hayling Island, Hampshire, made a brief appearance at Havant Magistrates' Court, where she was remanded in custody for eight days. The charge alleges that on a day or days unknown between January 1 this year and October 10, she solicited Timothy John Funge Smith to murder Michael Robertson.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Mr Smith, aged 41, of the Seaford, Hayling Island, appeared in court on Wednesday and was remanded in local custody for 48 hours accused of the murder of Mr Robertson. Mr Smith was a gardener at Mr Robertson's Hayling Island home.

Mr Robertson, aged 41, the United Kingdom properties manager for IBM, was attacked outside his home on Friday night. He died in Southampton General Hospital on Tuesday after being in a coma for five days. Friends are looking after the Robertsons' two children, Andrew, aged 12, and Sophie, aged seven.

Mother guilty of baby's death

Anne Marie Humphreys, aged 19, of Queensway Terrace, Wrexham, was found guilty at Chester Crown Court yesterday of the manslaughter of her son of 19 months. She had kept him away from hospital to protect her boyfriend after he had plunged the child into a bath of scalding water, causing horrific burns. The child, Paul Humphreys, died four days later.

Further remand on rapes charge

A labourer aged 32 was further remanded in custody until November 8 when he appeared before Dunstable Magistrates Court in Bedfordshire yesterday charged with three rapes.

He is accused of rapes in Linslade, Bedfordshire, Edlesborough, Buckinghamshire, and at Brampton on the Morthen, South Yorkshire. A committal date is expected to be fixed at the next hearing.

Dole payments escape strike

Civil Service union leaders yesterday decided not to extend the 22-week pension strike to include dole payments to the unemployed.

The strike, by 400 computer staff at the Department of Health and Social Security centre in Newcastle, is affecting an estimated nine million pensioners and 7,500,000 claimants of child allowance.

Actor's funeral

The funeral of Leonard Rossiter, the actor, yesterday, at St Mary le Boltons Church in Fulham, west London, was attended by only family, relatives and close friends. A memorial service will be held later.

Hall project

The Royal Agricultural Hall, built in 1861 to house the Smithfield Show, is to become a business-design centre. Islington Council, which bought the building in 1976 for £1.2m, is making a £2.85m grant towards the project's £10m cost.

Lawyer accused

Michael Goldstone, aged 42, a London solicitor, of Alderton Hill, Loughton, Essex, was remanded on bail for a month at Clerkenwell magistrates' court yesterday accused of a £300,000 tax fraud conspiracy relating to a construction company.

The Times calendar

A full colour calendar featuring photographs of Britain is available from newsmagazines or can be sent directly with a good wishes message. Send for a leaflet to Times Books Ltd, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia £2.25, Belgium £1.00, Canada \$3.75, France £1.00, Germany £1.00, Hong Kong \$3.75, India £1.00, Japan ¥1,000, New Zealand \$3.75, Norway £1.00, South Africa £1.00, Sweden £1.00, Switzerland £1.00, Taiwan \$3.75, USA \$3.75, West Germany £1.00, Yugoslavia £1.00.

Coal stocks threat to Yorkshire schools, NCB says

Schools in Yorkshire could face a shortage of fuel for their coal-fired boilers within the next few weeks, and coal deliveries to leisure centres have already been halted.

More than 50 of Sheffield's 276 schools, with 12,000 pupils, are heated by coal and education officials have been told by the National Coal Board that supplies are in "imminent" danger of drying up. Some schools have only five days of stocks.

The NCB in Yorkshire has

asked officials of the NUM to allow their members to wash and treat stocks of coal held at pit heads to ease the supply situation. The board needs 8,000 tons of coal a week for supplies to schools, hospitals and homes for the elderly but is receiving only 3,500 tons, from three opencast mines.

The National Coal Board yesterday reported record attendances by miners in north Derbyshire, where 1,020 are working, and in Yorkshire

where 78 miners are defying the pickets.

The north Derbyshire 24-hour figure represented just over 10 per cent of the workforce and includes 22 miners reporting for work this week for the first time since the strike began.

In Yorkshire, men are working at 20 of the 53 pits, but they have been assigned surface work in the western area, covering Lancashire, Staffordshire, Cheshire and north Wales, the 24-hour figure was 8,675, or 61

per cent of the workforce. Hem Heath colliery, near Stoke on Trent, the largest north Staffordshire pit, reported a record 79 per cent attendance.

Glasgow's labour-controlled council decided yesterday to give £20,000 to striking miners' families. Councillor Pat Lally, chairman of the finance committee, promised that if any other local authority gave more than the City, would top the figure.

Euro-MPs seek end of plastic bullets

From Our Own Correspondent, Strasbourg

Euro-MPs of all nations and political colours yesterday called on Britain to stop using plastic bullets in Northern Ireland and called on other members states of the EEC to intervene "before there are any more unnecessary deaths".

They passed an emergency motion in Strasbourg to this effect by 150 votes to 29, with 13 abstentions. Only the British Conservatives supported Mr Ian Paisley to vote against.

Mr Paisley had told members that "the plastic bullet is to be preferred to the lead bullet". He had followed too many funeral processions not to know the agony of Northern Ireland and the toll of bombs and bullets of lead.

Lady Elles, for the Conserva-

tives, objected that the motion regretted the death in August of a demonstrator hit by a plastic bullet without regretting the death of those killed by terrorists.

The use of plastic bullets was also regrettable, she said, but was needed where terrorists were rioting in the streets and threatening the life of civilians.

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said: "If governments ever reduce themselves in their methods to the level of terrorist organizations, they are promoting terrorism itself on a very wide scale."

"Nobody should be under any illusions about this deadly weapon. Northern Ireland is being used as a pilot area. Indeed

the miners in Britain may discover they are to be the next victims of the weapon."

An Anglo-Irish security commission to fight republican terrorism throughout the British Isles, is called for today by an independent study group (Henry Stunneke writes).

It says that there is "vast scope" for closer collaboration with the Dublin government whose aspirations to Irish unity should be no obstacle.

The report, published by the Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies, is the work of a group headed by Sir Patrick Macrory, former member of the Northern Ireland Development Council, and containing three MPs.

Leading article, page 13

Union complaint against Daily Mail upheld

The Press Council today upheld a complaint that the *Daily Mail* made an unjustified and damaging attack on a trade union without first seeking the union's views and without indication that the union disputed the allegations.

The complaint, by the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, arose about an article on the late film and television director, Mr John Kirkbridge, the highest paid in his field in Australia, before he came to Britain.

Lynda Lee-Potter's article, in which Mr Kirkbridge's widow, Melinda, and their son, Stanislaus, were interviewed, was headed "How the union killed my husband," the council said.

A subsidiary headline, "For 11 years they denied him his right to work. They might as well have dug his grave and put him in it" appeared beside a picture captioned "John Kirkbridge: victim of the closed shop."

Miss Lee-Potter, quoting Mrs Kirkbridge and Stanislaus, said Mr Kirkbridge, aged 52, died while planning to sue the ACOT

for ruining his professional life, health and livelihood "by denying him a union ticket."

Mr Alan Sapper, the union's general secretary, complained to the council that the main headline and feature defamed the union; technically there was contempt of court because litigation was outstanding when Mr Kirkbridge died.

Nobody in the union had been asked for the union's view or comment on any of the allegations made. They had no record of Mr Kirkbridge applying for membership in 1966 or 1975 as the article claimed. They accepted that he did apply in 1969 and could only assume he did not pursue the application.

The newspaper, he added, was secure in the knowledge that unions could not sue for libel after the change in their status made by the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974.

Mr Gordon Cowan, the paper's managing editor, told the Press Council there was no reaction for three months after the feature appeared. The paper believed its article was justified,

Print leaders to decide on pay claim action

By Glenn Allan

Leaders of Fleet Street's 30,000 print workers will meet next week to consider action in response to a refusal by employers to negotiate on a 12 per cent pay claim.

The Newspaper Publishers Association, which represents most companies publishing national newspapers, has given a warning that it will not negotiate on the claim until disputes affecting individual papers are settled.

Last night, however, Mr Tom Rice, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union's national officer for the print industry, said: "In the face of this NPA threat, all the print unions will be meeting on Thursday to decide what steps to take next."

"A number of different forms of action could be decided at that meeting, and I cannot predict what the outcome will be. But there is growing resentment over what many members see as a blackmail attempt by employers so that when we finally get to the

negotiating table it will be on their terms.

"If employers think that they can succeed in this then they have badly misjudged the mood of the unions."

Two disputes are troubling Fleet Street, one at the *Financial Times* involving press room workers, and another at *The Standard* in London affecting workers who check for typographical errors.

The NPA has made it clear that it wants both disputes resolved, and past promises made by unions on disputes procedures honoured, before it will enter into negotiations about new pay and conditions agreements.

Last night, Mr Adrian Ketterer, labour secretary of the NPA, said: "All we are saying to the unions is that we want to see agreements on pay and disputes made in 1984 honoured before we go on to talk about conditions in 1985. We want to see unions accept their responsibilities as they agreed them last year, and then we can go on to talk about a new deal."

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Higher interest rate and pit strike dampen house buyers' confidence

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Confidence shown by house buyers in the first half of the year has "evaporated in the face of concerns about higher interest rates and alarm at the consequences of the long-running miners' dispute," the latest survey of house prices published today says.

The survey, taken in the last week of September, indicates that the rate of house price increases more than halved between the second and third quarters of the year. In the quarter ending in September, the average price of houses and flats in England and Wales went up by 1.6 per cent, compared with 3.8 per cent in the previous quarter, figures from the *Financial Weekly* Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers survey show.

The society expects house prices to remain stable to the end of the year, with small increases in the south. It expects an increase of over the year of about 8 per cent to 8.5 per cent on average ranging from 10 per cent to 12 per cent in the South-east to 4 per cent 8 per cent elsewhere.

There has been no evidence that house prices have been checked because of a shortage of mortgage funds, which has often happened in the past. The slowing of demand has tended to affect the market for larger houses.

In the latest quarter, prices for larger semi-detached and detached houses increased by 0.6 per cent 1.6 per cent, while properties at the lower end of the market, such as flats, modern and older terraced properties went up by 1.7 per cent to 3.7 per cent.

Commenting on the findings, Mr John Phillips, the president, said the tailing off of confidence has checked demand and the appreciation in house values, "In this climate, those entering the market as first-time buyers may well get a good buy, albeit that their mortgage costs will be higher than was the case earlier in the year. However, those moving home with a house to sell may find sales are now difficult to complete, with one or more sellers in a chain having difficulty in finding a buyer or in achieving the sale price they need."

Average house prices in regions

	South-east	West	Midlands	North-west	North-east
Apr 78	£21,346	16,993	15,148	16,501	16,013
Mar 83	40,138	31,845	27,105	27,686	25,900
Jun 83	39,672	31,845	26,549	27,686	25,900
Oct 83	41,782	33,217	26,549	27,686	25,900
Dec 83	45,180	33,729	26,549	27,686	25,900
Mar 84	46,740	34,235	26,549	27,686	25,900
Jun 84	46,556	35,248	27,110	28,709	26,628
Oct 84	46,852	36,044	27,110	28,709	26,628

Advice on managing the boss

Despairing employees who get on badly with the boss should try being nice to him and finding out what makes him tick, Dr Bob Mezoff, an American management training consultant, advises.

He believes that positive action to strike up a rapport with an overbearing top man is better than resigning, or sulking.

Dr Mezoff, a professional speaker and a former university business school professor, who presents workshops and seminars on "How to Manage your Boss" gave British executives a taste of his theories in London.

They were attending his course on upward management, which is aimed at senior executives but whose sentiments could apply to anyone with a troublesome superior.

Managing your boss does not mean bossing your manager," Dr Mezoff emphasizes. "It means understanding your boss and managing yourself." He says that subordinates should take the initiative to improve a soured office relationship, even if it goes against accepted office practice.

Dr Mezoff believes most bosses are "kind, decent, caring people" doing the best they can. But he is not guaranteeing success. He adds: "If you're working for someone like Idi Amin, then I would suggest you quit."

ICI drive for plastic bottle banks

Imperial Chemical Industries announced a campaign to reeducate British families out of a throwaway mentality towards plastic drinks bottles.

It has a vested interest in doing so, for ICI Fibres also disclosed that it is to spend £10m on doubling its capacity at its Teesside plant making polyethylene terephthalate (PET), the tougher type of plastic used to make the larger-size soft drinks and beer bottles.

By the end of next year, it will produce enough PET to make the equivalent of 750 million 1.5 litre bottles.

For the past two years, ICI has been running trials in Leeds and Bradford with plastic bottle banks. Miss Sally Jackson, the company's environmental officer said: "We have, of course, had all sort of things dumped in them such as fish and chip wrappings. But 85 per cent has been PET-type plastic bottles."

ICI has 60 per cent of the European market for PET-type bottles and is the world's second-largest producer after Eastman Kodak of the US. It has already developed new containers which can be hot-filled so that in about two years jams, ketchups and other products will be sold in them.

Clamps cut parking offences by 40%

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Wheel-clamping in central London has reduced illegal parking on yellow lines by up to 40 per cent since it was introduced in May last year, according to a study by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory published yesterday.

Traffic speeds increased markedly in the clamping areas although the total volume of traffic increased, the report says, and journey times were reduced by 8 per cent to 14 per cent, resulting in yearly savings of from £9m to £15m in motorists' costs at 1979 prices.

No decision has been taken whether to make wheel-clamp-

ing a permanent form of parking and traffic control in London as it is in some parts of the United States.

A two-year experiment approved by Parliament for the area from Kensington and Notting Hill in the west to Bloomsbury in the east expires next May.

Finding a car clamped will cost a driver nearly £30 in cash and up to two hours delay before he or she can drive off.

The effect of wheel-clamping in central London, by R. M. Kimber (LR1156, Transport and Road Research Laboratory, Crowthorne, Berkshire, RG11 6AU).



Off to Sea: Four years of worldwide adventure began yesterday when the first batch of 16 youngsters on Operation Raleigh set sail from the Tower of London on the 72 feet long brigantine Zebu (right).

The square-rigged vessel and its sister ship, the Sir Walter Raleigh, will provide sail and diving training for 4,000 volunteers from 50 countries, among them Vanessa Hetherington, aged 18, from Richmond, Surrey (above).

The Prince of Wales, who has been a driving force behind the expedition, will watch the Sir Walter Raleigh sail from Hull next month with 200 young people on board. Photo graphs: Suresh Keradia.

Disc player for dashboards

Sony, the large Japanese electronics manufacturer, has launched the world's first portable compact disc player, which can be fitted into the dashboard of a car and played without any distortion through vibration.

The disc is the size of a beer mat, produces high-quality stereo sound and uses a laser, instead of a conventional stylus, to extract the sound from the disc. The system is based on technology originally developed by the European electronics group, Philips, but was then further developed jointly with Sony.

Woganshort-list

Russell Harty, Michael Aspel and Tony Blackburn are believed to be on the short-list to replace Terry Wogan when he leaves his breakfast-time Radio Two show at the end of the year. Mr Wogan said yesterday he would possibly be back to do a weekend show.

Faldo petition

Nick Faldo, aged 26, the golfer appears in the latest list of undefended cases to be heard later this month in the London Divorce Court. He is not defending the postal divorce being sought by his wife Melanie, also aged 26.

Brittle bones danger for middle-class women

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Many of today's young women will become like old ladies because they are suffering from what a food and health expert yesterday described as "middle-class malnutrition".

Malnutrition in an affluent society does not emerge as an overt disease, but one of the prime examples of it is osteoporosis, in which a lack of calcium leads to the weakening and shrinkage of bone, particularly in women, leaving them vulnerable to fractures and causing them to be physically shorter than they were in their younger years. Dr James Scala said.

Dr Scala, vice-president of an American-based company, Shaklee, which produces nutritional products, said in London that British women are following the trend among women in the United States and becoming more deficient in calcium.

"They are shifting away from drinking milk because they see it as fattening, and are consuming too many fizzy drinks and too much meat, which contribute to calcium loss," he continued.

About six million American women suffer bone fractures every year, because of osteoporosis, which is a major disorder in about 25 per cent of postmenopausal women in the United States, Dr Scala said.

Boy's success story told as father is bankrupt

From Our Correspondent, York

A boy aged 14 has been left with the task of rebuilding a family business which crashed this week with debts of more than £141,000.

Paul Sleightholme started rearing sheep alongside his grandfather's and father's pig breeding and agricultural haulage business three years ago with £50 Christmas present.

York bankruptcy court, was told that Paul's sheeprearing prospered but his father's and grandfather's business with a £500,000 turnover floundered.

His father, Mr Robert Clive Sleightholme, aged 36, of The Bungalow, Acaster Airfield, near York, said Paul had been rearing sheep since he was 11. He specialized in rare breeds and his flock had multiplied to 120, worth about £4,500. He said that Paul had his own bank



Paul Sleightholme: "Own accounts at auctions".

Stricter code for sales promotions

By Robin Young

A new code of practice designed to curb irresponsible sales promotions was unveiled yesterday by the Advertising Standards Authority.

The authority has received 173 complaints from the public about promotions so far this year, compared with 98 all last year.

The revised code says that promotions should not conflict with public interest, particularly by provoking anti-social behaviour, damage to property or nuisance to the public. This clause is intended to put an end to promotions such as Cadbury's Golden Egg hunt, called "Eggs for the

extensive damage was done by treasure hunters digging around ancient monuments.

The code also stipulates that promoters must take reasonable steps to ensure that material reaches only those for whom it is suitable; some bizarre promotions have resulted in pornography being mailed to children.

The revised code tightens requirements about making clear any conditions restricting participation in an advertised promotion before any purchase is made.

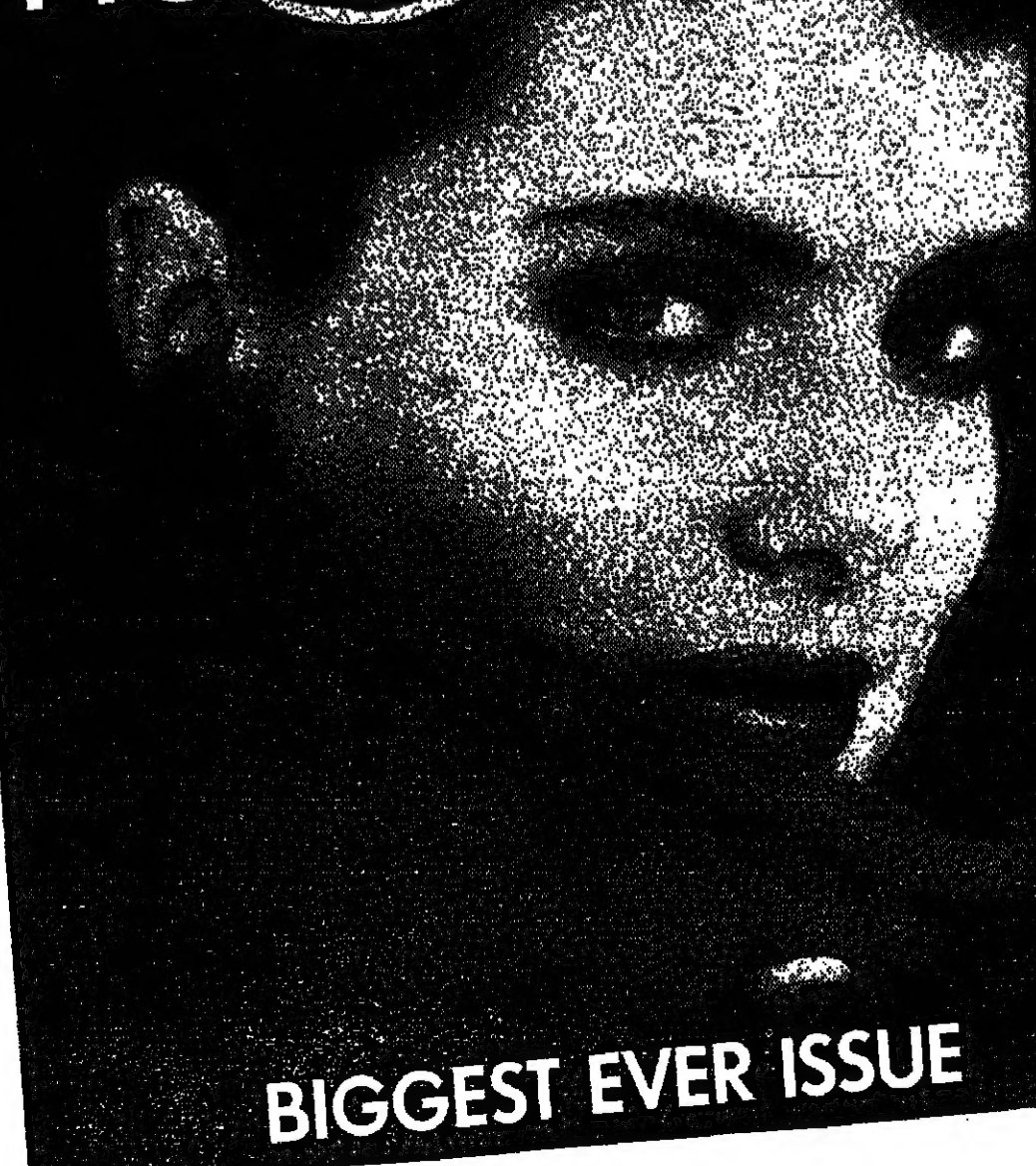
It also contains new clauses to ensure consumers' rights to reasonable privacy. When a consumer wants his name removed from a mailing list, all possible steps are to be taken to see that it is done quickly, and mailing lists compiled on behalf of sales promoters are to be regarded as confidential.

The code also stipulates that the words "win" and "prize" must not be missed in prize draw promotions to describe gifts which are offered to all participants.

In addition to complaints from the public, the authority's own monitoring had led to investigations into 78 promotions this year.

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But why not tuck into our November issue yourself? It's big enough to inspire you all the way to December.

THE ESSENTIAL MAGAZINE

Government to double adult training places, King announces

Reports by Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, Derek Bassett, Howard Underwood and Anthony Hodges

The Government is to double the number of training places for adults, including provision within the community programme, Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment, announced yesterday. He made the announcement when replying to a debate on employment at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton.

Outlining measures the Government had taken and intended to take to provide more employment opportunities, he said the Government would increase the potential for jobs in small businesses and self-employment. The Enterprise Allowance Scheme had proved popular and the Government would continue to build on it.

Mrs Sally Williams, Ceredigion and Pembroke North, moved a motion acknowledging that the Government had made a positive contribution to assist the unemployed to find work but arguing that there was still a gap between help available and the needs of those unemployed.

She said caring about the unemployed was not just showing sympathy but taking action to remove them from the dole queue. Established companies must show far more commitment to investment in people as well as in machinery. The Conservative Party must rid itself of the anti-union image.

Mr Ivor Humphrey, Bassetlaw, said someone must have the courage to tell the Cabinet that it appeared to lack compassion and understanding.

Mrs Alison Wilson, Leicester, said there was not a good enough relationship between schools, careers officers and industry, in particular the private sector industries.

Mr Nicholas Mearns-Smith, Bermondsey, said the price of labour obeyed the same economic rules as everything else. If you reduced the price of labour you would increase demand.

Mr Colin Hancock, South Suffolk, said that the closed shop benefited the union rulers and not the ruled. The abolition of the closed shop would not solve all the problems, but it would make a significant difference.

Mr Chris Boswell, Birkenhead, said he was one of a delegation of eight from Cammell Laird's shipyard which had come to lobby ministers and others to save the shipyard. The party and Government had to encourage the moderates.

Mr King said he readily accepted the motion which recognized the contribution the Government made while challenging it to do more. It would have been wrong for conference not to have addressed itself directly to the issue.



In step: Mrs Thatcher with Mr Tim Butcher at the Young Conservatives' dance (Photograph: John Voos).

Shorter working week 'will not reduce unemployment'

By David Walker

Shorter working hours and four-day weeks will not reduce unemployment, a report from the Policy Studies Institute, based on a survey of the building, engineering and printing trades, has concluded.

The survey of companies during the past four years showed that when they reduced hours yet maintained levels of production, it was not by taking on extra staff. Instead, companies increased the amount of overtime worked or reorganized production to cut out tea breaks and non-productive time allowed for "washing up" or "clocking on".

The institute's researchers, commissioned by the Department of Employment, found in some firms that by abandoning

work on Friday afternoons production was increased overall because of end-of-the-week lassitude among workers.

When working hours were reduced in engineering, managers became much tougher about how the available time was being used. With surprisingly little opposition from the unions, many companies moved during 1981 and 1982 to end tea breaks. Others tightened up on absence from work and insisted on workers beginning their tasks as soon as scheduled breaks ended.

An unexpected finding came from the building industry where overtime working has increased in many companies after nationally-negotiated cuts in the working week. Managers,

not only in construction, emphasized the need for flexibility in organizing workforces.

According to the PSI many companies have found that when working hours are reduced, the productivity of workers can be raised fairly easily: by investment in new equipment or by changing the way workers use their time in factories, print shops and building sites. The study pinpointed the gap between union negotiators at national level determining standard hours of work and local agreements between managers and workers.

Shorter Working Hours in Practice (Michael White and Abby Ghebadi, PSI 1, Castle Lane, London SW1E 6DR, £5.50).

Mackerel fishing grounds open early

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

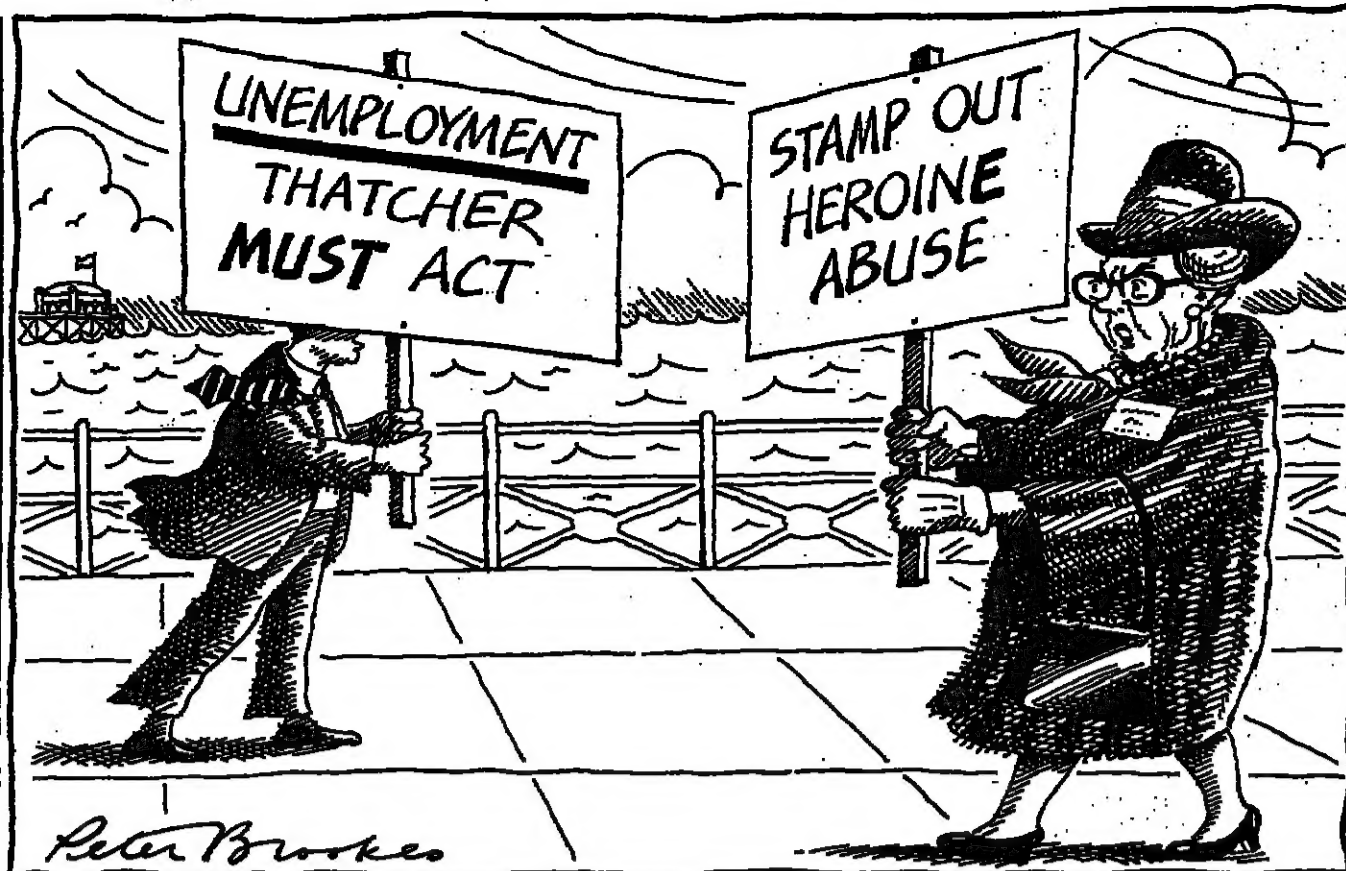
The south-west Mackerel Fishery will open today, a month earlier than usual, because catches in the Minch off the west coast of Scotland, have been seriously depleted. Overfishing by Dutch vessels earlier this summer is widely

thought to be responsible. There will be restrictions on the activities of large Scottish trawlers.

The Scots will be prohibited from fishing within six miles of the coast of Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly during

daylight hours, and there will be a total ban on an area around Start Point to protect the local crab industry.

There will also be a 150-tonne weekly catch limit within the so-called "mackerel box".



Farmers get pledge on milk quotas from Joplin

Defending himself against the criticisms of dairy farmers about the severe impact of milk quotas, Mr Michael Joplin, Minister of Agriculture, declared this year when, at British insistence, the EEC Common Agricultural Policy was made to face reality.

Measures taken in the spring had signalled an end to the misguided philosophy of production at any cost. The United Kingdom did not get a raw deal on milk quotas. As for fears that on milk quotas and everything else the UK would play the rules but its continental partners would not, he would do everything he could to see that did not happen.

His concept of a modern British agriculture industry for the rest of the decade and beyond was based on four principles.

• A better balance between supply and demand. They needed to be more competitive on prices and costs.

• A static domestic market meant they must carve out for the food industry a bigger share of home, European and world markets by improving quality and marketing.

• Help for farmers to meet changing demands on diet, food labelling and pesticide control. They were reviewing animal welfare codes of practice.

• He wanted greater emphasis on and understanding of the farmer's role in conservation.

Mr Joplin sympathized with farmers who felt aggrieved by the rapid introduction of milk quotas, a bureaucratic nightmare, but they could have had more warning if other heads of government in the EEC had been prepared to grasp the nettle in Athens in December last year when the Prime Minister

To have deferred the scheme for three months after April would have cost £250m and that was impossible to contemplate.

The conference carried a motion, moved by Mr Peter Talbot, North Norfolk, that acknowledged the need for economies in the running cost of the CAP, urged the Government to ensure that the British farmer was treated fairly in comparison with his European equivalent and that UK policies directly supporting agriculture were maintained.

Mr John Taylor, Holland and Boston, said farmers were worried as to how far the Government could be relied upon to maintain its commitment to a productive and prosperous countryside.

Gromyko to visit Britain for more talks with Howe

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, has accepted an invitation from Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to come to Britain in 1985 for the next round of talks between the two.

Mr Gromyko, replying to a debate on foreign affairs, said he had hammered home their aims at each of his five meetings with Mr Gromyko in the past year. What seemed to separate them was the meaning attached to words when there was similarity in what they said were the basic aims of their people.

The problem was to find a way of bridging the gap, a way of matching the expressed desire of both peoples for peace and security. The West had made far-reaching, practical proposals in every arms-control negotiation but no one could talk to an empty chair.

He continued: "I hope the Soviet Union will find the political will to take their place at the negotiating table. The world is looking for a positive Soviet response. When they do come back, they will find us ready and willing to talk."

The debate was opened by Sir Donald Walters, Cardiff



Sir Geoffrey Howe: Arms pledge

North, who moved a resolution, later carried, supporting the Government's initiative to reduce tension between the communist block and the free world, to secure balance and verifiable disarmament and thereby free resources for the promotion of wealth throughout the world.

He said that western Europe had enjoyed nearly 40 years of peace because of its collective will and resolution to preserve freedom of the individual and the democratic way of life and because it had the military capability, which it would use if necessary, to protect itself.

Western Europe was a danger to no one. It did not seek to expand its borders, nor subjugate other people.

The West negotiated from a position of strength or it was wasting its time. Worse, it was

putting the democratic way of life in peril.

Sir Geoffrey, referring to last week's Labour conference decisions, said the British people knew that one-sided disarmament was not the path to peace. Unbelievably, Mr Neil Kinnock had stated that the United States and the Soviet Union posed an "almost miserable equality of threat to Britain".

He continued to loud applause: "Let there be no doubt about the feelings of this conference. This party and the British people know who their friends are and we shall stick by them."

The Government was determined that the voice of Europe should be heard more clearly in the world.

All the restrictions and obstacles to growing-trade and better job prospects in Europe were an affront to the principle of the Common Market. It must be Britain's and Europe's purpose to sweep these barriers away.

At a conference European rally, Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, announced that the European office dealing with the affairs of the European Parliament was to be transferred from the international office to the home services department of Conservative Central Office, and he would take personal charge of relations between Euro-MPs and the party at Westminster. He said it was a reaffirmation of the party's total commitment to Europe.

More home ownership backed by delegates

The next housing Bill would carry further the process of reforming the rent Acts, Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction, said in replying to the debate on homes and land.

Mr Michael Woodhall, a chartered surveyor and landlord, from Romsey and Water-side, had declared that Britain faced a formidable shortfall in rented accommodation in the near future.

Mr Woodhall contended that given a freer market in rental levels and rent Acts reform, private developers and private owners would be encouraged to look upon the residential property market as an investment.

Mr Gow agreed. The rent Acts had, he said, injured those they were designed to help. They had contributed to the drying up of private rented accommodation and had harmed the interests of landlords and tenants alike.

There were other housing policy critics during the debate on a motion, moved by Mr John Wylie, Fulham, and subsequently carried, which congratulated the Government on the success of its measures to expand home ownership among council and housing association tenants. It also urged other policies to bring home ownership to the tenants of council property less suitable for sale, such as older, flatted estates or high-rise blocks.

Mr Gow said that many appalling housing conditions existed because of bad design, construction and housing management. To meet complaints from public sector tenants about long delays over repairs, they would soon be given the right to carry out repairs and receive payment from their landlord.

'Local enterprise week' to help small businesses

There is to be a local enterprise week in May next year to encourage small and newly established firms to take advice on how to run their enterprises, Mr David Tripper, Under Secretary of State for Industry, said when replying to a debate on small businesses.

The Government, he said, was devoting a great deal of time and energy to promote awareness of the whole range of advice available to small firms.

The growth of small businesses is one of the most essential elements in the increasing competitiveness and efficiency of the economy.

The Government was determined not to let the entrepreneurial spirit wither. Support for small firms had been central to economic and industrial policies in Britain and the international economic recession.

Even though it is clear that we are slowly climbing out of recession, it is inconceivable

Spread of shares aim for Telecom

The Government would be making the launch of British Telecom another step on the road to wider share ownership, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, declared in replying to a debate on five enterprises and industry.

He cautioned, in reporting on how plans had progressed, that he had to be careful. They were so close to flotation that he was governed by the stringent rules of prospectus law.

Mr Tebbit said the press might see success or failure in terms of how much cash they raised or whether trading opened at a premium or discount. "I see success or failure not just in those terms but of how widely we can spread the ownership of BT and how well it would serve its customers under the stimulus of competition and the watchful eye of the Director General of the Office of Telecommunications". While the Labour Party rallied at the Government's proposals, other countries - not least Japan - were looking at what Britain was doing and would, he believed, follow suit.

Reporting the best year ever for inward investment to the UK, Mr Tebbit said that so long as Labour was committed to renationalization the voters would never give them the power to do it.

There would not be a rigid government programme of privatization. They would retain flexibility but there would be some overwhelming imperative to raise cash. It was driven by the pragmatic conclusions that nationalization did not work and that free enterprise did.

The centralized state control of commercial decision-making was inherently inefficient. Economic power should not be concentrated with political power. These were the twin pillars of the Government's privatization policy.

Mr Raymond Robertson, Scottish Conservative and Unionist Association, moved a conference carried a motion expressing the belief that industry in private ownership was a fundamental part of a free society and calling upon the Government to make known its long-term plans for the privatization of the nationalized industries. He said privatization was no cheap gimmick but the manifestation of their commitment to a free society and share-owning democracy.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Mrs Thatcher will be addressing today a conference that has been quiet, loyal but uneasy. Those of us who travel round the conference circuit may tend to under-value the Conservative asset of loyalty. We look for dramatic effects, and we are usually disappointed at these Tory gatherings.

Never has that been more true than at Brighton this week. It has been for most of the time a decidedly dull conference. But at least this gives ministers the party's backing to try to grapple with the country's problems.

Conservative conferences do not panic easily. Otherwise there would have been more than a sense of unease at Brighton. The party has been distinctly rattled by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Conservatives like to feel that they are on the side of the angels, and they feel that the world has somehow turned upside down when they are denounced by the senior representative of the angels.

The extent to which they have been disturbed was evident in the relief with which they applauded the Provost of Inverness Cathedral on Wednesday. Thank Heaven, they seemed to be saying, that someone in the Church still appreciates us.

Unemployment as a political issue

The Conservative have this week been rediscovering unemployment as a political issue, as distinct from a national anxiety. They have been responding to what is, in all belief, potentially the most important political development in Britain this year.

The paradox of the political scene over the past few years is that it has been dominated by the governing party at a time when unemployment has been running at record and rising levels. Given the deep, instinctive fear of unemployment in this country, this has been truly remarkable.

It can be explained only by the belief that unemployment was not the fault of the Government, that it was a natural catastrophe from which all countries in the western world were suffering, and from which no individual nation could reasonably hope to escape.

I first encountered this public reaction during the Birmingham North-East by-election in October 1982. It was very evident during the general election.

Labour leaders never seemed to appreciate its significance. It meant that they were wasting their time when they banded on about the horrors of unemployment. Everyone agreed with them, but not many votes were going to be swung on that score.

Mrs Thatcher's task today

But during this summer it seemed that the wind might be changing. I believe, aware of this on the doorstep during the European elections, and it appeared to borne out by the Portsmouth South by-election result on the same day. Reports suggested that one of the reasons for the surprise Conservative defeat was the electoral area's disenchantment over unemployment.

Now that disenchantment is widespread - not just disenchantment with the fact of unemployment, which has been evident for years, but disenchantment with the Government's failure to deal with it.

It has been clear this week that the Conservative Party shares this interpretation of the public mood. Unemployment is back on the political agenda. It has replaced inflation as the party's principal political anxiety.

This presents the Government with a test of analysis of nerve and of presentation. It cannot afford to look as if it is doing nothing.

But the Government would get the worst of all worlds if it was simply to reverse course. It would lose the credit for consistency without removing the scourge of unemployment.

What are required are a number of imaginative developments, economic strategy. The improvements in industrial training announced by Mr Tom King yesterday are a step in that direction.

But there will have to be skill in presentation if the Government's response is to seem more than cosmetic treatment. This will be Mrs Thatcher's task today. It is not an occasion for detailed policy pronouncements.

But she will have to persuade her audience that the Government can do something about unemployment without performing the dreaded U-turn.

Grant loss raises fears for college

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Fears about the future character of Atlantic College in South Wales, the first of the six United World Colleges, which was formed to promote international understanding, have been raised because of the withdrawal of a £100,000 grant from the EEC.

Local authority education cuts in Britain and the international economic recession have also contributed to concern that its fundamental aims could be endangered.

Mr Andrew Stuart, the headmaster, said yesterday: "We certainly do not want to become just another fee-paying college for the sons of rich Arab oil sheikhs."

For the 368 students from 60 countries at the college come from fund-raising programmes, government agencies, companies, individuals and foundations. There is no central endowment, and Mr Stuart estimates it would require about £15m to ensure its permanent success.

School drug story denial

A sixth former's revelations at the Conservative Party conference on Wednesday about drug-taking at his school were yesterday dismissed as untrue by his headmaster.

Mr Richard Proctor, head of Oxford Boys' Comprehensive School, said the claims by Mr Colin Dobson, aged 18, were ludicrous.

"Since 1976, when I became headmaster, we have had no single recorded case of either pep-pil taking or cannabis smoking. Members of the sixth form are extremely angry."

"Without being unkind, you might find he is saying things more for rhetorical effect than to be strictly accurate."



Dog's Day: Vicky Mitchell, aged 12, and her brother Gregory, aged nine, with their four-year-old pet whippet, "Lady", one of three dogs chosen yesterday for a walk-on part in the forthcoming West End musical The Bird Man.

During the auditions, the cast of 17 burst into song to test the dogs' resistance to stage fright. (Photograph: Dod Miller).

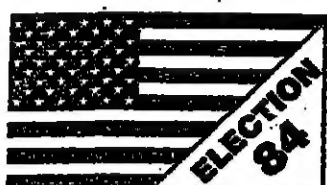
TV debate raises age factor

Democrats think they have exposed Reagan Achilles heel

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The first poll findings since last Sunday's presidential debate have started to emerge and, as was expected, they show that Walter Mondale's superior performance during the 90-minute confrontation has reduced President Reagan's huge lead by a few points.

Although the President remains well ahead, Democrats



hope that last night's Vice-Presidential debate between Ms Geraldine Ferraro and Mr George Bush, together with the second Reagan-Mondale joust on October 21, will accelerate the momentum which Mr Mondale's campaign has developed since last Sunday.

At the same time, Democrats believe they have at last exposed the President's Achilles heel by raising the issue of his age and competence after his lacklustre performance during the first debate.

According to a Washington Post ABC News poll, the President's lead over his democratic rival had been reduced

from 16 to 13 percentage points since the Louisville debate.

A New York Times/CBS News poll showed that the debate had had a negligible effect on committee voters of either party, but that Mr Reagan's lead among undecided voters had slipped from 26 to 23 points.

What was significant, however, was that both polls showed that Mr Mondale's personal rating with voters had improved dramatically as a result of his confident and competent debate performance.

Mr Mondale has been trying to build on this impression over the past three days with a series of rousing campaign speeches delivered before enthusiastic audiences as he stomped around the Democratic Party's heartland in the Middle-West and north-east of the country.

Mr Mondale carefully avoided raising the issue of the President's age himself, leaving his aides and other Democratic Party leaders to plant the idea in the minds of the media that Mr Reagan was not up to another four years in office.

At 73, Mr Reagan is already the oldest man ever to occupy the Presidency. Although he appears in robust health, the Democrats suggested that his "listless" performance on Sunday night showed that he may be on the verge of senility.



School visitors: President Reagan joins children in Redford, Michigan in reciting the pledge of allegiance during a visit while campaigning in the state.

The press, desperate to inject an air of excitement into a race which seemed all but over, has jumped at the age issue. First into the fray was *The Wall Street Journal*, normally a strong Reagan supporter, which devoted its main article on Tuesday to what it termed the "fitness issue".

The other main newspapers and television networks quickly followed suit. The White House has responded by releasing the President's latest medical records which stated he was a mentally alert, robust man who appears younger than his stated age.

Mr Reagan himself has tried to make light of the issue by joking about the amount of make-up Mr Mondale was wearing during the debate and challenging him to all arm-wrestling match.

However, for once Mr Mondale has succeeded in capping Mr Reagan's own jokes. "The problem" Mr Mondale told a rally in Pittsburgh, "isn't make-up on the face. It's the make-up on those answers that gave you a problem".

Senate fight costs Helms dear

From Our Own Correspondent, Raleigh, North Carolina

The battle between Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina and the state's Governor, Mr James Hunt, is already the most costly Senate race in American history, and there are still more than three weeks of the campaign left.

By election day Senator Helms will have spent more than \$14m (£11.4m) in his attempt to win a fourth Senate term. Much of it is out-of-state money, from rightwing millionaires such as Mr Nelson Bunker Hunt and from the Moral Majority and other fundamentalist Christian groups.

Governor Hunt will have probably spent half that much - far more than he ever intended, but he needed to respond to the massive negative advertising campaign which Senator Helms has been directing against him for the past 18 months. The huge sums being

invested underscore the high stakes involved.

For a start, the Republican Party, battling to keep its 55-45 majority in the Senate, cannot afford to lose a seat held by one of the party's most prominent figures.

Second, the New Right, for whom Senator Helms has the status of a demigod, want to see him back in Washington to spearhead their attempts to force both the party and the Administration onto a more conservative course.

The race also has international implications. If Senator Helms wins and Senator Charles Percy is defeated in the Illinois Senate race, the North Carolinian would be the natural heir to Mr Percy's chairmanship of the Senate foreign relations committee.

The Helms-Hunt race has been described as the Old

South versus the New. Senator Helms, who is aged 62, is a former segregationist who still uses code words such as "block vote" to refer to office-seekers, such as Governor Hunt, who court the votes of blacks.

He appeals to poor whites, of whom there are still many in North Carolina, conservative businessmen and Christian fundamentalists.

Governor Hunt is part of a new generation of Southern Democrats who believe in such practical and unemotional things as fiscal discipline, economic growth, jobs and better education.

In the end it will be numbers that count. Both parties have undertaken vigorous voter registration drives.

Governor Hunt ought to have a slight edge as his political organization is vastly superior to Senator Helms'.

Pressure grows as Iceland shutdown enters second week

From Richard Ford, Reykjavik

Iceland's Parliament yesterday debated the national crisis arising from a strike by 17,000 public sector workers, while talks between the Government and unions on the dispute made no progress.

The left-of-centre Social Democratic Party is to put down a motion of no confidence in the handling of the industrial trouble by the right-wing Government of Mr Steingrímur Hermannsson, the Prime Minister.

The motion is unlikely to succeed, as the coalition administration has a comfortable majority in Parliament, but it will increase the pressure as the dispute enters its second week with no sign of a settlement.

The Government outlined its economic policies and the other measures it intends to introduce, including legislation which in effect would end the state monopoly on broadcasting.

Iceland has suffered a virtual news blackout with no papers, television or radio since the crisis began last month. Printers went on strike and were followed by public sector workers on October 4.

The state radio carries two 10-minute news bulletins, but the police, who are not striking, on Wednesday night closed two pirate stations which had been operating in defiance of the strike for ten days.

One hundred demonstrators protested as the police raided the illegal stations and Mr Ellet Schram shouted through a loud hailer: "I appeal to you all to support free radio. This is the proof of how we are dealing with the freedom of expression guaranteed by the constitution."

The public service workers have had a 30 per cent claim rejected by the Government, which is pursuing a tough anti-inflation policy.

An austerity package introduced when it came to office 17 months ago ended indexation of wages and has reduced the rate of inflation from 130 per cent a year to 12 per cent.

The government said that if it accepted the union's demand, inflation would rise to more than 80 per cent next year. Union leaders say living standards have slumped by 25 per cent. The Government has rejected an arbitrator's suggestion that its 3 per cent pay offer should be doubled, but The Prime Minister has offered to lower income tax rates. Discussions on those and the pay claim are taking place, but remain deadlocked.

The Prime Minister said yesterday that he was serious in wanting to talk to the union but that it would be unacceptable to make government funds bear the burden of the labour market.

The strike has closed schools, crèches, swimming pools and libraries used by Iceland's population of 235,453. There is now municipal bus services in the capital.

Flights into the international airport have resumed, but customs officers are threatening to stop work and four ships are stranded in the harbour.

Switchboards in most of the government ministries are not operating but elsewhere shops, banks, and hotels are open and industry working.

There are fears that perishables items such as fruit and vegetables may be in short supply by next week.



Jaroslav Seifert: 'Silenced' since 1968.

Nobel prize for silenced Czech poet

By Philip Howard
Literary Editor

The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded yesterday to Jaroslav Seifert, aged 83, the unofficial laureate of Czechoslovakia and literary hero of resistance to the Nazis, whose voice has been silenced by the authorities since the brief "Prague Spring" of 1968.

The Swedish Academy said that it had chosen Seifert "for his poetry which, endowed with freshness, sensuality, and rich inventiveness, provides a liberating image of the indomitable spirit of man".

Like many true poets, Seifert is a dissident by nature. His earliest work, labelled "proletarian", was socialist, but with a human sympathy that stopped it becoming propaganda. He broke with the Communist Party after a visit to the Soviet Union in 1929.

After his experimental period, exemplified by "On Wireless Waves", the shock of the German invasion and the Czech national tragedy stirred him to his most famous and most popular work, for example *Clothed in Light*, 1940.

Army toll rises in fighting with Kurds

Ankara - The toll among Turkish army troops killed this month by Kurdish separatists reached 12 with the death yesterday of an army captain in an ambush in which another soldier was injured (Rasit Gurdik writes).

The guerrillas, believed to be members of the illegal Kurdish Labour Party (PKK), have been sought by troops since their surprise attack on two towns in the area on August 13.

Swiss jail prostitute for castrating diplomat

Geneva (AP) - A Swiss jury has sentenced a 20-year-old woman drug addict and prostitute to eight and a half years' imprisonment for the murder by castration of a Saudi diplomat.

The jury ruled that Marie-Rose Nastroianni was guilty of intentional homicide in the death of Abdel Aziz Almosallam, aged 51, a cultural attaché at the Saudi mission to the United Nations, on the night of March 10, 1983.

Archbishop accused in Pretoria

Durban (AP) - The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, Most Rev Dennis Hurley, will have to appear in court to answer charges that he falsely accused a police unit of committing atrocities against civilians in Namibia.

A spokesman for the archbishop confirmed that he had received a summons to appear in Pretoria on October 31 concerning statements he made to a news conference in February 1983.

The archbishop, a veteran campaigner against apartheid, said at the time that he would welcome a court case on the issue.

Globetrotters win damages

Los Angeles (AFP) - Three members of the Harlem Globetrotters basketball team have agreed to settlement of a civil rights action in which they sued police for stopping them at gunpoint simply because they were black. The amount was not disclosed.

Louis Dunbar, 30, Jimmy Blacklock, 35, and Ovie Dolsen, 27, were forced to get out of a taxi by police searching for robbers, then searched and handcuffed as dozens of spectators watched.

Girl recovering

Sarah Smith, aged 11, from the Derbyshire village of Littleover, was making a strong recovery in New York after 11 hours of laser surgery to remove a spinal tumour which threatened her life. Well-wishers raised £28,000 in two months in the village to pay her expenses.

Gulf toll rises

Hongkong (Reuters) - The death toll from Monday's Iraqi air attack on the Hongkong owned tanker World Knight in the Gulf has risen to nine with the deaths of two Hongkong seamen in a Tehran hospital, the ship's owners said here.

Four to be shot

Moscow (Reuters) - Four men accused of murdering at least 300 Ukrainian villagers during the Second World War have been sentenced to death by shooting. They were members of a group which collaborated with Nazi occupying forces.

Elton John ill

Charlotte, North Carolina (AP) - The pop singer, Elton John, suffering from what doctors said was nausea, swollen glands and fever, cancelled his Wednesday night concert here. He was taken ill in Knoxville, Tennessee.

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HALIFAX THE WORLD'S No1

Mitterrand tells Basques he was right to expel terror suspects

From Diana Geddes, Paris.

On the eve of his politically sensitive visit today to Bayonne, in the heart of the troubled French Basque country, President Mitterrand has sought to justify his Government's historic decision last month to extradite to Spain three suspected Spanish Basque terrorists.

It was the first time that the Socialist Government had agreed to the extradition of anyone living in France who claimed the status of a political refugee, and it marked a complete break with former Socialist policy on the right of political asylum in France.

Only three years ago, M. Gaston Defferre, then Minister of the Interior, went so far as to liken the struggle of ETA, the Spanish Basque separatist movement, to the French Resistance during the Second World War. Many Socialists are strongly opposed to the Government's decision to extradite the three refugees.

The Government's change of heart caused violent protests among Basque nationalists on both sides of the border, and ETA immediately announced that it could step up its terrorist campaign against French interests in Spain.

Yesterday, Iparretarrak, ETA's French equivalent north of the border, claimed responsibility for blowing up a radar beacon at Biarritz airport, a stone's throw from where President Mitterrand is due to arrive today. A fortnight ago, another beacon at the same airport was damaged by an incendiary device.

Last week, Spain asked for the extradition of another Spanish Basque refugee, Tomás Linaza Echevarria, who was arrested in Biarritz on September 29 on charges of carrying illegal weapons and breaking a French court order assigning him to a residence in the Dordogne. He is wanted by Spanish police in connexion with seven murders.

In an interview yesterday with the Bordeaux-based newspaper *Sud-Ouest*, President Mitterrand said that the three extradited Spanish Basques could not claim the right to political asylum while continuing to use France as a military base from which to launch crimes of violence.

● **MADRID:** — Spain has deployed 1,000 extra police in its Basque region to meet possible separatist protests during Mitterrand's presence near the border.



Brief encounter: Guerrillas of the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) organization pose for television cameramen during a rare meeting in the Peruvian Andes, where they are fighting government forces.

Girl in black helped kidnapped diplomat

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Señor Pedro Manuel de Aristegui, the Spanish ambassador to Lebanon, is a worldly sort of man.

But nothing quite prepared him for his experiences in Beirut last Wednesday, when he found himself in the hands of two armed kidnappers while a girl in a black chador sent him secret messages of encouragement in a copy of an Albert Camus novel.

He even knew who his kidnappers were. The two

teenagers had three times met the Ambassador to demand the release of a Lebanese imprisoned in Madrid for shooting a Libyan. Señor de Aristegui knew he was likely to be kidnapped, and when one of the boys stopped his car outside the embassy he pulled out his personal gun but could not open fire.

"I realized I had no courage to shoot the boy I knew," he said yesterday. "What if he killed me? It is better to be

killed than to kill."

In return for this extraordinary altruism, Señor Aristegui was bundled into a car, blindfolded with a towel and taken to a four-floor apartment in the Shia Muslim Bourj el-Barajneh suburb of west Beirut. There his two teenage kidnappers became more friendly.

Then the girl appeared. "She was very beautiful, in a chador," the Ambassador said. "It was black all the way down."

She had a beautiful body, a beautiful face — like a virgin, a black angel. And she said to me: "I'm your friend. Don't be afraid."

It was the girl — a cousin of the imprisoned man — who handed Albert Camus' book *The Outsider* to Señor de Aristegui, and it was shortly after this that six members of the Shia Muslim Ainal militia arrived at the house, detained the two boys and freed the Ambassador.

UN speeds up Lebanon force plans

From Zoriana Pysarski, New York

In an attempt to give momentum to the apparently stalled efforts to arrange for Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, has ordered plans to be prepared for the deployment of UN peace-keeping forces to replace Israeli units.

The speed with which the United Nations is moving reflects the belief that the longer Israeli forces continue to occupy southern Lebanon, following their expressed eagerness to withdraw, the less likely they are to leave.

The Secretary-General in his report to the Security Council on the UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon describes the atmosphere for a withdrawal as relatively favourable.

His assessment is based on a recent visit to the area by Mr Brian Urquhart, the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs. The report follows American conclusions that international arrangements for an Israeli withdrawal are a long way from fruition, given the wide gap between the positions held by Israel on the one side and Lebanon and Syria on the other.

Jordan and Egypt agree Palestinian strategy

Cairo (Reuters) — President Mubarak of Egypt returned from a three-day state visit to Jordan yesterday and said that he and King Hussein had agreed on a joint strategy to solve the Palestinian problem.

However he said that the restoration of relations between Cairo and Amman on September 25 did not necessarily mean that Jordan would join the American-backed Camp David peace process, which calls for negotiations with Israel on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We are not asking anyone to recognize Camp David. This issue belongs to us," he said.

The 1978 Camp David accords led Egypt the following year to become the first Arab state to sign a peace treaty with Israel. Most Arab states ostracized Egypt as a result, and Jordan has been attacked bitterly by Syria and Libya for reestablishing ties last month.

On the issue of whether his talks in Jordan might result in a revival of President Reagan's peace plan of 1982, he said: "Egypt has expressed its reservations towards it. Peace is our strategic goal. We will explore all possibilities to solve the Palestinian problem."

The Reagan plan calls for Palestinian self-rule on Israeli-held Arab land in association with Jordan.

President Mubarak dismissed reports that Egypt and Jordan had discussed a union.

"We are not concerned about a union. We are working for coordination between the two countries for the sake of the Arab cause," he said.

President Mubarak also said that he could see no obstacle to a visit by him to Iraq, with which Egypt had permanent contacts.

Diplomats in Amman speculated that Iraq, with which both Egypt and Jordan have close ties, might be the next Arab country to restore diplomatic links with Cairo.

Mr Esmat Abdul Maguid, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, who accompanied President Mubarak to Amman, said that Jordan approved the nomination of Mr Ihab Wahba as the first Egyptian ambassador to Jordan since the 1979 break in relations.

Mr Osama Baz, President Mubarak's foreign affairs adviser, said that the two sides had discussed ways of boosting bilateral cooperation.

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Beyond the butter mountain

Hailsham sees key role for Europe

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

It is up to Europe to take the lead in securing world peace, Lord Hailsham said in Luxembourg last night. The Lord Chancellor was delivering the annual Churchill Memorial Lecture, in which senior Government ministers traditionally spell out policy on the EEC.

"Europe retains all her immense political wisdom," he said. "It is time we rose to the magnitude of our responsibilities. Milk lakes, butter mountains, surpluses of wine and oil, imbalances of currencies and contributions are important matters which must be solved between friends and partners in a just and amicable fashion."

"But there are more important items on the agenda, and it is time we considered these with at least as much diligence as we devote to other things."

Valletta casts doubt on strikers' claims

The general strike called for all employees in Malta's private and public sectors last Wednesday was a failure, according to the government and the General Workers Union (Our Valletta Correspondent writes).

Ministers told Parliament that business in the various state department had gone on as normal with the usual services being provided to the public. This contrasted with the figure of 27,000 out on strike as given by the Confederation of Trade Unions (CMTU) which ordered it. The CMTU accused the General Workers Union of breaching trade union ethics in condemning the strike.

EEC responds to Oxfam call to fight hunger

Oxfam this week launched a campaign to draw attention to the hunger crisis in the world. Yesterday, the European Parliament responded by passing three resolutions calling in essence for the EEC to send more of its surpluses to feed the hungry (Ian Murray writes from Strasbourg).

Mr Christopher Jackson, the Conservative spokesman on relations with developing countries, pointed out that the EEC already gives away £750,000 worth of food as aid every day, but that only a tenth of that went to the starving. What was needed was a boost in the scale and effectiveness of aid.

Disabled carried away in day up Acropolis

Thousands of foreign tourists, enjoyed the view of the Parthenon and an exceptionally pollution-free Athens from the top of the Acropolis in bright sunshine yesterday, but for 16 of them it was "the treat of a lifetime".

They were disabled Britons, most confined to wheelchairs, who had always thought the steep 300-ft climb of the rugged rock made on Acropolis visit one of the inaccessible things in life. Thanks to "Pitab", they made it.

It stands for Physically Handicapped and Able Bodied.

Guatemala heads for poll but Army determined to keep hold on power

From Christopher Thomas, Guatemala City

General Oscar Mejia Victores, Guatemala's chief of state, works in a big luxurious office with expensive carpets and leather armchairs inside the green-coloured National Palace in the middle of town. He wears khaki and a large gun. He wants to retire and if he sticks to his promise to call presidential elections next year he will get his chance. "I am tired", he said. He is 54 and a man of succinct expressions. Guatemala is not a banana republic. It has a sophisticated economy, the biggest in Central America, with an incipient industrial base and significant reserves of oil and nickel. But nearly everybody lives in poverty. Señor Ramón Zelada Carrillo has a ballroom of an office down the corridor from General Mejia. He is the palace spokesman, a dour and impatient man who consults his watch with pointed frequency. He said Guatemala does not need American rifles. "We produce small tanks. What we need is spares for our helicopters. All six are grounded." In fact, they are patently not. An American-made Huey buzzes frequently across the city. When he is not attacking Amnesty International, Señor Zelada Carrillo is defending Guatemala's right to fight the

"aggression of the guerrilla and the common delinquent". He thinks that the Reagan Administration wants to resume military aid to Guatemala, suspended by President Carter because of human rights violations. He denies strenuously that helicopter spares had arrived from the United States. In fact, they have. Guatemala paid \$2m (£1.6m) cash for parts and other "non-lethal" equipment that have long since arrived. President Reagan authorized cash-only sales of UH-1H helicopter spares and an A37B aircraft parts and communications equipment totalling \$6.4m, but Guatemala is too short of ready money to take up the entire allocation at once. Guatemala also owns 23 civilian helicopters bought between 1980 and 1982 from the Bell helicopter company in Fort Worth, Texas, with authorization from the White House. The British Government is believed to have expressed concern to the United States that sales of military equipment to Guatemala might result in further intimidation of neighbouring Belize, the former British colony. It is almost a cliché to describe Guatemala as the most brutal, repressive regime in

Central America. Taxi drivers tell you things have improved dramatically in recent months. The city is packed at night and it is rare to see a soldier. There is little doubt that the military have killed thousands of Indians in its anti-guerrilla drive, though there are indications the assault has lessened in recent months. The pattern of selective political murder is blurred; all that is certain that with every faltering step towards elections the number of deaths and disappearances increases. On July 1 Guatemala elected a constituent assembly, whose 88 members immediately voted themselves the extraordinary salary of 2,700 quetzales a month (more than £2,000). Cynics have suggested they might be in no hurry to get the job done. But expectations have been raised for presidential and congressional elections in time for installing a government in the summer. Señor Zelada Carrillo said something about "perhaps August or September". Nobody is under any illusion about the nature of the government, if elections take place. The Army will not leave the palace - it will merely share it. The concept of the disposable president is strong in Guatemala.



Praise for President: Mr George Shultz toasts Señor Duarte on his proposed meeting with rebel leaders.

Duarte asks Church to mediate with rebels

By Our Foreign Staff

President Duarte of El Salvador said that he had asked Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador to act as an intermediary to settle the details of next week's meeting with rebel leaders in El Salvador. His statement appeared to be a rejection of a rebel request for President Betancur of Colombia to serve as an intermediary. The Secretary General of President Duarte's Christian Democrat Party, Señor José Morales Ehrlich, said later

that the Government felt El Salvador's Roman Catholic church was the most valid, most credible mediator in the talks with the leaders of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and its political wing the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR).

Señor Morales Ehrlich, who has two sons with the FMLN guerrillas, said in an unguarded moment that President Duarte's imaginative new peace initiative symbolized a recovery of sovereignty.

However head of the rebel political opposition, Señor Guillermo Manuel Ungo, said that the rebels had had no contacts with Salvadorean officials. He had not been told of President Duarte's position, and there was a need for private communication with the government. Making public statements did not seem to be the best way to go forward. President Duarte made his statements after a luncheon during which the US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, who was in San Salvador to meet the President, complimented him on his decision to meet rebel leaders. Señor Duarte said he would personally guarantee the security of the leaders who choose to meet him on Monday in La Palma. He said he had ordered the commander of government troops in the area to keep soldiers in their barracks while the meeting with the rebels took place. "I will go without any protection", Señor Duarte said. "Whether the guerrillas have arms or not, I will go to La Palma."

Consulate men seek to meet UK envoy

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The three South African political dissidents still sheltering from the security police in the British Consulate in Durban have asked for an urgent meeting between their representatives and Mr Patrick Moberly, the new British Ambassador here. In a message to the British Embassy in Pretoria, which has been forwarded to London for instructions, the three say the object of the meeting would be to hand over a written response to Britain's warning last Monday that they could not stay in the consulate for ever and that no useful purpose would be served by their remaining any longer. The British warning came after a Natal Supreme Court ruling the same day that Pretoria had acted lawfully in ordering the detention without trial of the three fugitives. The three men, Mr Archie Gumede, a national president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), a multi-racial alliance of anti-apartheid groups; Mr Billy Nair and Mr Paul David, both senior members of the Natal Indian Congress, affiliate of the Front, asked for time to consider their reply. They now say they want Mr Moberly to meet a delegation led by Mr Zac Yacoub, the blind attorney who is their chief spokesman outside the consulate, and containing other of their representatives.

Papal visit boosts Spanish pride

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The Pope has delighted Spaniards by praising their historically controversial role in the discovery and evangelization of the Americas. He gave a filip to national pride during a display of Hispanic fervour when he stopped in Saragossa to venerate the Virgin of the Pillar, patroness of Spain, before flying to Santo Domingo yesterday. There he inaugurates the Roman Catholic Church's celebrations, due to go on for several years, marking the five-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the New World. Addressing a crowd of several hundred thousand on Wednesday night, the Pope was also outspoken on all three topics which are causing friction with Spain's Socialist Government. He condemned divorce and abortion and demanded respect for the right of parents to send

their children to church-run schools subsidized by the state. Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, had a 20-minute tête-à-tête with the Pope yesterday at the airport before his departure. The Prime Minister had already flown to Saragossa on Wednesday to welcome the Pope. His journey underlined a desire to win favour with Roman Catholic voters. The discussions were described as "very cordial". Increasing numbers are using the divorce law passed in 1981 by the former Centre Democrat Government. However, a law permitting limited abortion on doctors' recommendations; and another aimed at giving priority to improving state run schools, both passed by Socialist majorities in Parliament, have still not been implemented.

Those laws have been challenged by the right-wing Opposition before Spain's constitutional court. It is widely believed that the court has in both cases delayed its verdict until after the Papal visit. Though bound for Latin America, where judgments on the Spanish conquest are different, the Pope hailed uncritically the "gigantic enterprise" of Spaniards' colonization and introduction of Christianity to the New World. He was greeted by roars of applause from the crowd. In an apparent reference to Latin America's current debate over "liberation theology" the Pope said that the Virgin must increasingly be the Church's theological guide.



Señor González: Seeking Church's favour.

Zimbabwe squatters test Bill of Rights

From Jan Raath, Harare

A long drawn-out struggle by a white Zimbabwean farmer to get the Government to evict squatters from his farm has finally reached the Supreme Court as a test of the country's Bill of Rights. Mr Robert Rensford, aged 62, is to ask the country's highest court to order the arrest of Mr Wridzayi Nguruve, the commissioner of police, for failing to obey court orders to help with the eviction of 19 squatter families from Mr Rensford's farm when regulations enforced by the state of emergency were gazetted in August. They prohibited the taking of legal action against squatters who had been settled illegally for more than five years. The new regulations applied to Mr Rensford's squatters. In the High Court yesterday, however, Mr Adrian de Bourbon, representing Mr Rensford, argued that the regulations were ultra vires. He said they conflicted with sections of the Bill of Rights that guaranteed the protection of the law, and protection against the deprivation of property. Mr de Bourbon asked for the

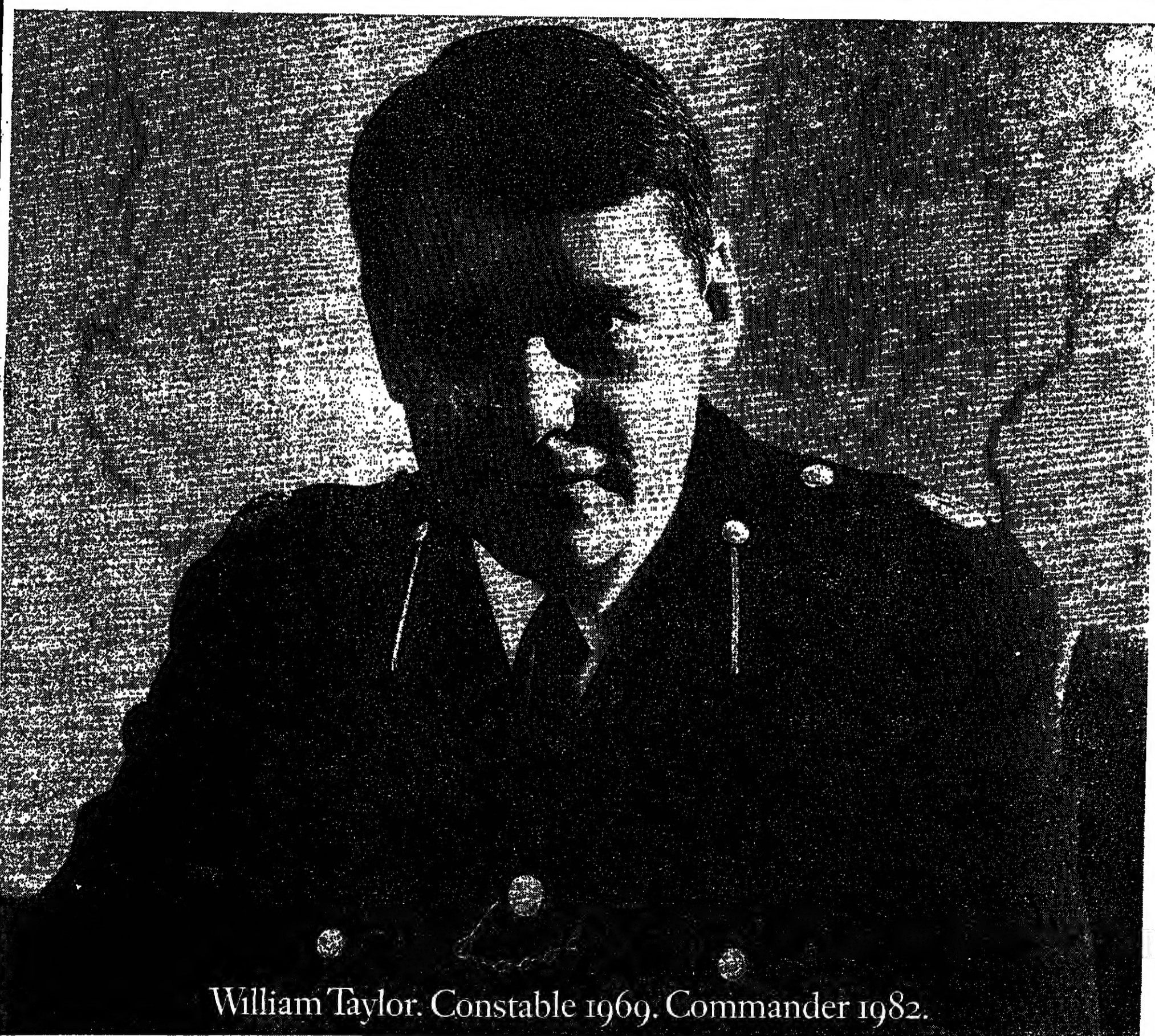
Birds seized

Melbourne (AFP) - Customs officers and quarantine officials seized large numbers of live pigeons which were believed to have been smuggled into Australia. The Health Minister, Mr Neal Blewett, said he was alarmed at reports that birds had been illegally imported from Britain and Europe.

Opposition leaders freed by order of Pinochet

From Florencia Varas, Santiago

Seven Chilean opposition leaders were released from jail after President Pinochet annulled legal proceedings opened against them by the Government. They had been in police custody for 24 hours. Señor Gabriel Valdés, the Christian Democrat Party president, said on his release on Wednesday: "The decision demonstrates the confusion and lack of clarity within the Government... I do not



William Taylor. Constable 1969. Commander 1982.

Old Bill?

At 35 Bill Taylor reached one of the highest ranks in the police service, Commander in the Met. (That's equal to Assistant Chief Constable elsewhere.) He's now in charge of one of the busiest and most demanding districts in London's East End. Obviously long service has had nothing to do with it. It takes exceptional qualities to get to the top. The ability to manage and motivate. To weigh up tricky situations and act with fairness and sensitivity. To take the kind of decisions that can profoundly affect people's lives. Naturally, only the most highly trained minds make it. Hence our Special Course at Bramshill Police Staff College. Designed to train and develop young officers who

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Missiles dominate Nato meeting

The first meeting of the Nato planning group to be presided over by Lord Carrington in his comparatively new capacity as the organization's Secretary-General, is due to close at Stresa today (Peter Nichols writes).

The two days of meetings were private and defence ministers were present from all the countries in the alliance, with the exception of France and Iceland. Their forces are not integrated into the Nato command. The Spanish delegation had observer status.

The principal subject of discussion was expected to be the relative strengths of missiles between Nato and the Eastern block, and in particular developments in European defence since the installation began a year ago of cruise missiles in Italy, Germany and Britain. It was also suggested that there might be discussion of better security measures to limit demonstrations around existing bases.

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Defence Secretary, was expected to report to his colleagues on the exchange between President Reagan and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister.

● **STRESA:** The United States and West Germany have reached agreement on a substantial increase in Nato spending on ground facilities over the next six years, a West German official said yesterday (Reuters reports).

World's armed forces face cash constraints

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

The modernization of armed forces throughout the world is slowing down because of cash shortages, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). Economic constraints predicted a year ago as "beginning to bite" it says in *The Military Balance 1984-5*, published today.

New weapons are still replacing old ones, but only very slowly, and with most defence budgets more or less at a standstill, the overall numbers have stopped going up.

The rising costs of equipment have led to a decrease in arms sales, particularly in the Third World, according to the institute, which adds that the long-term trend is now downwards. There has not even been any big expansion in the superpowers' stockpiles of nuclear weapons—despite the failure to reach any agreements on arms control.

However further expansion is expected in the late 1980s while the trend towards more accurate, mobile, concealed missiles will make it very difficult to negotiate verifiable arms treaties in future.

The Soviet Union has also continued to replace its older SS-4 intermediate-range missiles—aimed at Western Europe—with the mobile, highly accurate, three-warhead SS-20.

A total of 378 SS-20s are now thought to be deployed, although there are unconfirmed reports of work on the sites for 27 more.

Nato has continued to introduce new British, West German and American tanks, infantry

fighting vehicles and aircraft—like Tornado.

But the institute expresses concern over Nato's continuing failure to adopt a standard Identification Friend or Foe (IFF) system for its air forces, leaving air crew exposed to the risk of being shot down by their own side.

Nor do the "flattening out" of defence budgets hold out much hope for those, including General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (Saceur), who would like to lessen allied dependence on nuclear weapons by heavy investment in so-called Emergent Technology (ET)—the next

generation of ultra-sophisticated conventional weapons.

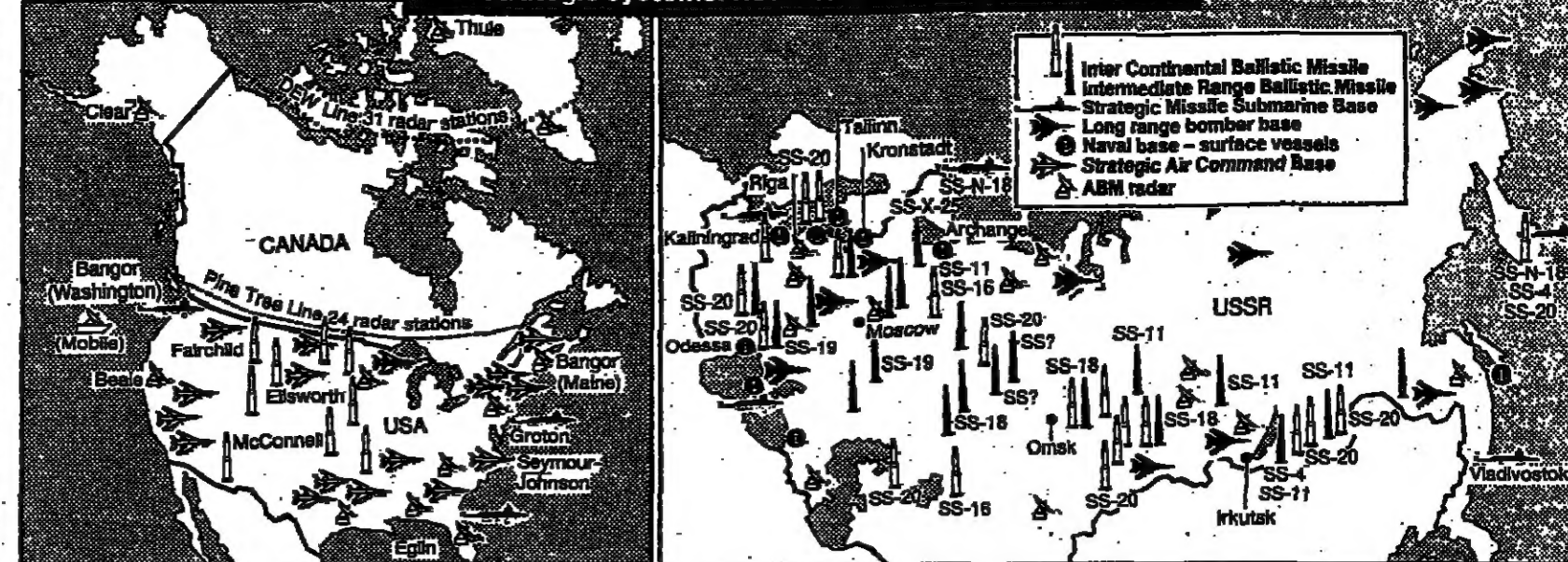
The *Military Balance* also details recent changes in Soviet military formations, which have now been grouped into three theatres: Western, Southern and Far Eastern with a central strategic reserve. The Western is the strongest and best equipped.

In wartime Nato armies in Central Europe, facing four fronts, two in East Germany, one in Poland and one in Czechoslovakia.

(The *Military Balance 1984-5* IISS, 23 Tavistock St, London WC2E 7NQ Price: £8.75.)

Leading article, page 13

Strategic systems: How the US and USSR line up



The United States now has 1,037 ICBMs (1,000 Minutemen, only 37 Titans), and no IRBMs. The Russians have 1,398 ICBMs and 578 IRBMs.

Russia said to violate pacts

Washington (Reuters) - President Reagan has released a report accusing the Soviet Union of deliberate arms control violations, including the probable testing of two new strategic nuclear missiles instead of the one allowed under the unratified Salt 2 treaty.

In a letter attached to the report to Congress, Mr Reagan said compliance with arms control agreements was "fundamental to the arms control process".

The report, compiled by an

advisory committee of private citizens appointed by the President, studied Soviet compliance with arms control pacts over the past 25 years and concluded that Moscow had demonstrated "a pattern of pursuing military advantage through selective disregard".

The eight-member committee found "recurring instances of Soviet conduct involving deliberate deception, misdirection and falsification of data during negotiations".

The Reagan Administration

in January sent to Congress its own report on probable and possible Soviet violations of arms control agreements, but had been under pressure from conservatives to release the committee's year-long study.

It was expected to be made public before President Reagan's meeting on September 28 with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. The White House declined to say it had been delayed, but noted that no specific date for its release had been set.

Bush fire clue to Aborigines' origins

From Tony Duboulin
Melbourne

Aborigines may have come to Australia 130,000 years ago, 90,000 years earlier than previously thought, a study by an Australian researcher suggests.

Dr Gurdeep Singh, a senior fellow in the department of biogeography and geomorphology at the Australian National University, has been studying ancient sediments at Lake George near Canberra for the past 10 years.

His work has uncovered evidence of changes involving climate, vegetation and bushfires which point to the possibility that the ancestors of today's Aborigines arrived much earlier than 40,000 years ago, the period generally accepted by archaeologists.

Dr Singh said that the presence of Aboriginal tribes in the Lake George area seemed the only way to explain the sudden increase in destructive bushfires beginning 130,000 years ago and recurring at frequent intervals down to the present day. He identified these bushfires from layers of carbon in the more recent lake George sediments.

Dr Singh said that associated with the onset of these fires he found a sudden, dramatic change in the vegetation. For the first time in a 750,000-year period covered by his research, fire-sensitive forests began to be displaced by the fire-tolerant eucalyptus forests.

Gandhi invokes emergency law

Indian coalminers fail to carry out strike threat

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The 700,000 workers in India's coal mining industry failed to carry out their threat of a strike yesterday after Mrs Gandhi's Government banned a walkout under a draconian measure known as the Essential Services Maintenance Act of 1981.

This is the second time this year that Mrs Gandhi has banned a coal strike. In July a similar stoppage was threatened and a similar measure taken.

However, in the summer several employees stayed away from work in two coalfields in Bihar and West Bengal, and the present dispute is related to that illegal stoppage.

The management is trying to instil some discipline into the industry, the Ministry of Energy said. "The trouble has arisen because by and large this has been a rather less disciplined industry."

The absent workers lost eight days' pay, and this loss and a claim for an increased bonus payment arising from increased coal prices lie behind the present dispute.

Yesterday's strike was banned, according to officials, because coal is a core infrastructure industry, feeding other essential industries such as

steel, cement and power. Unofficially, however, it is believed that the strike was banned because an increase in pay would mean still higher coal prices, which would have an immediate effect on a wide range of other consumer prices.

This is an election year, and an avoidable increase in consumer prices is the last thing the Government wants.

The Essential Services Maintenance Act grew from similar measures enforced during Mrs Gandhi's emergency rule in 1975. When the Act was passed after Mrs Gandhi returned to power it caused much resentment, particularly among trade unionists.

At the time the Government said: "Effective measures have had to be taken to check inflation and keep the wheels of production turning. Services which intimately affect the life of the common man have also to be maintained without any hindrance."

Strikes banned under the Act have included those in communication services in Assam during the general strike and several threatened stoppages in the hotel, power-supply and sanitation industries.

Joint check on Chad withdrawal

Ndjamena (AFP) - The Chad Government has agreed to joint French-Libyan commissions monitoring the withdrawal of the forces of the two countries from southern and northern Chad respectively, an official communiqué said here yesterday.

The decision was taken at a special meeting of the Cabinet and the executive Bureau of the ruling National Union for Independence and Revolution.

The commissions will temporarily replace observers from Senegal and Benin who were originally proposed after the agreement in mid-September by Paris and Tripoli to withdraw their forces, which have been backing President Hissène Habré and his armed predecessor, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, respectively.

The Habré Government rejected Benin for being "a satellite of Libya", and the Senegalese observers were kept waiting in neighbouring Niger until the situation was clarified.

The use of joint commissions was first suggested by France when President Habib visited Paris a week ago, and in a message to President Mitterrand the Chad leader said the idea had been accepted "after reflection on the various alternatives".

● **NAIROBI:** up to 30,000 Chadian refugees have arrived in western Sudan after fleeing drought and insecurity, United Nations officials said here yesterday (Reuters reports).

Karpov agrees to draw

Moscow (Reuters) - Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion and his challenger, Gary Kasparov, agreed yesterday to draw their eleventh game, adjourned on Wednesday without resuming play. The next game will begin today.

The draw was regarded by experts here as providing a much-needed breathing space for Kasparov, who has yet to win a game. Karpov has already won four of the six clear victories needed to retain his title.

After an unexpectedly restrained opening, Karpov, playing white, built up a strong position and seemed headed for his fifth win until a careless twenty-ninth move.

When Kasparov had reached a rook and pawn endgame and looked set to achieve a draw, when play was resumed.

Eleventh game
White Karpov. Black Kasparov.

Reti opening
1 K-K3 2 K-K3 3 P-K4 4 P-K3 5 P-K4 6 P-K3 7 P-K4 8 P-K3 9 P-K4 10 P-K3 11 P-K4 12 P-K3 13 P-K4 14 P-K3 15 P-K4 16 P-K3 17 P-K4 18 P-K3 19 P-K4 20 P-K3 21 P-K4 22 P-K3 23 P-K4 24 P-K3 25 P-K4 26 P-K3 27 P-K4 28 P-K3 29 P-K4 30 P-K3 31 P-K4 32 P-K3 33 P-K4 34 P-K3 35 P-K4 36 P-K3 37 P-K4 38 P-K3 39 P-K4 40 P-K3 41 K-R1 42 K-R1

Briton ends Dutch jail hunger strike

The Hague (AFP) - A Briton, who says he infiltrated pacifist ranks for the American and Dutch intelligence services, has ended a three-week hunger strike in a jail here where he awaits extradition to Belgium in connection with an arms theft.

Johnathan Gardiner, alias John Wood, is wanted in Belgium to answer charges of complicity in a theft of 193

shells from Florennes military base. Mr Gardiner joined Dutch pacifists last year near Weert, a Dutch military base where they were protesting at plans to deploy American nuclear missiles.

He was unfranked as a government spy in April and said that he was working for the BVD, the Dutch intelligence service.

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THE ARTS

Concerts

Urgent freshness

Vienna SO/
Harnoncourt
Festival Hall

A growing number of musicians, with the help of period-style instruments, are helping to overturn our complacent notions of what late Classical music ought to sound like. Unlike most of them, Nikolaus Harnoncourt, who replaced the indisposed Wolfgang Sawallisch in this Royal Philharmonic Society concert given by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, does not require his players to lay down their familiar tools.

Yet the results here were quite stunning, bringing new urgency and freshness to what used to be thought familiar music. It was sharp contrast indeed to the other Viennese orchestra's Beethoven, and I know which I prefer.

The secret of Harnoncourt's success is really quite simple. He takes absolutely nothing for granted. Every musical nuance, whether of dynamic or articulation, is given careful attention, but at the same time he propels the music along with a spontaneity and a rhythmic vivacity that coming from less meticulous conductors might be taken for shallow extroversion. It also doubtless helps that he seems able to infect his players with the same sort of spirit.

He knows, too, that early nineteenth-century music is founded upon the premise of

contrast. Schubert's Overture to *Rosamunde*, D644, ranges from the grave and imposing to the infectiously gay. Here attention for once was drawn to Schubert's orchestral colours, and there was no hint of self-indulgence even in the slow music; everything said exactly what it was intended to say, no more and no less.

The same attitude pervaded Beethoven's Second Symphony, still, I think, rather an understated work. Harnoncourt built the first movement into a breathtaking drama, with some marvellously pointed playing from the woodwind in particular. The Larghetto had an easy, unobtrusive impetus, though again Harnoncourt's detailing was meticulous, while the extremes of dynamic contrast made the finale's cut and thrust quite scintillating.

It was also good to hear Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau in such fine voice in four Mozart concert arias. Although he may have lost a shade of that famous resonance of former years, his technique is undiminished and the sound he makes is still an immensely pleasing one. He showed too that his ability to characterise is as deft as ever. To him the transformation from the tragedy of *Mein Herr* to the buffo comedy of *Un bacio di mano* presented no problems, while the orchestra's response was a perfect match for him.

Stephen Pettitt

EBF/Farncombe

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Theodore may not be Handel's most popular oratorio, but it is one of his greatest. It lacks the rip-roaring choruses and showy arias of some of his racier works, but in their place is the most astounding sustained richness of emotion and consistency of mood. The tone is (Anthony Hicks' programme note chose exactly the right word) elegiac, and the story of two early Christian martyrs led to death united in love, though essentially undramatic, is explored with real sensitivity.

The highlights of the score must be the glowing minor duet for Theodore and Didimus and the sectional chorus that follows. But there is much else that should seduce and beguile the ear, and ideally the work should stretch out through a long evening so that every note can be heard. This English Bach Festival concert performance did not attempt that, and instead cut the work very heavily.

It was given by the kind of reduced forces now beloved of

this festival and others: four to a part in the chorus and a handful of strings - not enough to do justice to Handel's writing, especially when the choir was as unevenly balanced as here, with four very bright sopranos singing not quite the same note, weak tenors, and an uninspiringly imprecise sound from the orchestra.

Still, fortunately there were compensations in the solo work. Michael Chance's Didimus combined sensitivity and eloquence, with long, sustained phrases and clean lines. Lynda Russell's Theodore was more conventionally expressive, but no less affecting, while Catherine Denley's Irene was nicely moulded. John Rath as Valens, the man who leads the pair to their death, blasted everyone on stage in one blustery but well focused aria, and was so taken back at his own power that he forgot to start the recitative that followed. Charles Farncombe missed some of the score's special character, but set sensible speeds and gave a memorably dry articulation to the culminating chorus "How strange their ends".

Nicholas Kenyon

Stranger than Paradise

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THE HOUSE TRAMPALE

Cinema

Orwell's surrealism as historical record

1984 (15)

Odeon Haymarket

Can This Be Love?

National Film Theatre

Andrei Rublev (15)

ICA Cinema

The Highest Honour (15)

Classics Chelsea, Tottenham Court Road

The Philadelphia Experiment (PG)

ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

The Woman in Red (15)

Leicester Square Theatre

Michael Radford's film of 1984 is a model of loyal adaptation - respectful, intelligent, irreproachably conscientious in attempting to realize Orwell's imaginary world. The point of this kind of adaptation is that it should stimulate a fresh view of the original; and this one primarily demands speculation as to why Orwell called his novel "1984" and not "1949". It appears today less a prediction of a hypothetical future than the record of a nasty piece of actual history.

Deducing from what had already happened in Hitler's Germany and Stalin's Soviet Union, Orwell described with uncanny accuracy what was about to happen, in the year or two after his own death, in Eastern Europe. Gorbachev in Czechoslovakia and Rakosi in Hungary were to realize Orwell's fantasy of Big Brother. The show trials, the exemplary heroes and villains, Cold War hatreds, material deprivation, inspirational songs, "Newspeak", the policing of thought and the rewriting of history were just around the corner in 1949.

Orwell himself warned against reading the story as a futuristic fantasy. It was, he said, both a parody and a warning: "Don't let this happen again". The moral of course remains, because all this still can happen, anywhere where human beings battle for power. The film intelligently acknowledges this period quality in the original, rather than projecting the story into some science-fiction future (which was the error of an earlier version directed by Michael Anderson and vehemently

condemned by Orwell's widow). The viewpoint is determinedly that of Britain in the Forties. The technology is conceived in terms of half a century ago: lumpy bakelite telephones, video screens that have still the look (sinister enough as it was) of Baird's Televisor, ancestral computers, Airstrip One has very much the air of post-Blitz Britain.

Alongside this careful period recreation Radford sustains the surrealism of Orwell's vision. Locations have been cleverly selected and used (the burnt-out Alexandra Palace for instance serves admirably, with the addition of a few posters, as Victory Square). As cinematographer, Roger Deakins uses colour often subordinated almost to sheeny monochrome, which emphasizes the nocturnal atmosphere of this world and the contrast with glimpses of the idyllic "golden country".

Concentrating on this visual realization of Orwell's text, the film considerably simplifies the action, and reduces the subsidiary figures. John Hurt's tortured face comes into its own as Winston, Richard Burton's portrait of O'Brien, the sophisticated Party tyrant, was his last major role, and is certainly one of the best performances of his later career.

We glimpse something of the aftermath of Eastern Europe's 1949/1984 in *Can This Be Love?*, a remarkable film to be shown for one night only at the National Film Theatre, on October 22. It is part of a retrospective devoted to the work of Yuli Raizman, one of the most neglected Soviet masters. The length of his career is alone phenomenal. He made his first film, *Penal Servitude*, in

1928, his most recent, *A Time of Wishes*, which closes the season, this year. His 1982 film *Private Life* opens at the Phoenix, East Finchley, on November 2.

Raizman's films have been distinguished by understated excellence, a feeling for character and a concern for individual happiness that survived the most oppressive periods of Soviet film-making. *Can This Be Love?* was made in 1961, at the close of one of the most liberated periods since the Revolution. It is ostensibly a simple story about a schoolboy and a schoolgirl who fall in love; yet Raizman shows devastatingly how much still remained from the dark years.

There is a chance to see in its entirety the best film of another great Soviet film-maker, now in voluntary exile, Andrei Tarkovsky. Andrei Rublev was finished in 1976, but held up for years, ostensibly because Tarkovsky's picture of the great icon painter's life in a barbaric medieval Russia was too dark for the time of euphoria of the fiftieth anniversary of the October Revolution. When it was released it was generally in very much doctored versions. The integral, three-hour version at the ICA is being shown for the first time in this country.

The Forties are in the air. *The Highest Honour* appears to be an Australian-Japanese co-production, faithfully recreating the story of the "Rimau" Ten, a group of survivors from a commando raid on Singapore who so inspired the respect of their Japanese captors that, when they were executed, it was with full military honours.

Theatre

Love's Labour's Lost

Stratford

Although *Love's Labour's Lost* has long since returned to favour it still carries some of its old reputation as an Elizabethan in-joke, confined to period from which the other comedies are free to take wing. Previous transplantations that I have seen put their emphasis on the picturesqueness, and it has been left to Barry Kyle to link the four votaries of the Court of Navarre with their counterparts in other times and other places.

The Stratford programme devotes two pages to summarizing a selection of such idealistically ascetic groups from the Pre-Raphaelites to the Milfordians; and the party that first assembled in the severe retreat of Bob Crowley's set - four identical desks each equipped with a *memento mori* - could well be setting out to change the face of art or establish a new religious order. They exude solemn fanaticism at every pore; and when the comedy gets down to dismantling their light-defying brotherhood it really has something to work on.

This also means that the turning-points of the play are exceptionally well articulated. The production develops as a sequence of comic tableaux, each one initiated by yet another challenge or exposure, as high resolve is repeatedly punctured by the demands of flesh and blood. Up to the arrival of Marcellus, when the death's-head of the opening



Roger Rees: part joker, part tempter

scene takes on a human form, the challenges are all initiated by Berowne; and, from the moment when he first calls the group's bluff with a bray of derisive laughter, Roger Rees commands full authority to seduce his companions into commensurate.

Part joker, part tempter, he excels in mockery without ever displaying the cruel wit for which he is finally punished. He also presents Berowne as the only one of the group who learns from experience, so that the letters scene catapults him into the love chase, and the Muscovite scene into the conversion to plain, honest speech, always pulling the other votaries along in his wake.

The period is late nineteenth century, with a blade-faced Longaville (James Simmons) and a sloppily Bohemian Dumaine (Adam Bareham) who could well pass for members of an anarchist cell. But the real tension in the group is between Rees and Kenneth Branagh's King - a marvellously fleshed-out study of immature authority, his mask forever cracking in moments of crisis, senatorial charm subsiding into sulks or falsetto squeaks, and falling flat on his back in a dead faint when his love affair comes to light.

The next moment, the boys tear off their scholars' gowns and pursue their new quarry into the open air. First viewed through a gauze to the sound of a languorous vocalise (Guy Woolfenden's most impressive

score for a long time), the Navarre estate is an ash-white parkland surrounded by towering self-opening parasols and strewn with what could equally be flower-petals or torn scraps of paper.

In this dreamy environment the plight of the votaries is echoed by the other members of the court. Edward Petherbridge's Armado has no great struggle in abandoning his pile of books as he is partnered by a bewitchingly mischievous Moth (Amanda Root) and a radiantly beautiful Jaquenetta (Frances Barber). Also, unlike most Armados, Mr. Petherbridge's has powerful resources of Spanish fire that erupt even in company with Frank Middlemass's Holenotes.

The girls are always a problem in this piece as they share so little of the boys' youthful folly as almost to be outside the comic situation. On this occasion they are played with more elegance than fun, under the leadership of a sledgehammer Rosaline (Josette Simon).

The main achievement of this production is that it combines all the fun and atmospheric qualities of the play with a firm and indeed faithful sense of structure. There are also quantities of fresh invention - from Dull's first knock on the study door bringing in Costard on the end of a long rope to the sight of poor Nathaniel (John Rogan) hobbling on as Alexander in a huge pair of crotchets. A treat.

Irving Wardle

A legend who compels standing ovations

Bob Hope in Person

Dominion

It is neat justice that brings Bob Hope to a theatre that opened with a golfing musical, making one critic wonder what iron you would need to chip from the stage to the top balcony. Besides, as he says surveying the 1929 decor, "I feel younger in here".

The gap remains smooth and graceful, but age's effect on sex has become one of his stock-in-trade, exploited by his script-

writers with a sure touch between what a man might do and what he might prefer not to. Spry enough to "window-shop" in Soho, the Hope image keeps its dignity even in a mischievous exchange with Jane Beaumont, a brunette from his warm-up group *Stutz Bear Cats* (sic), who seems an improbable cross between Kiri Te Kanawa and Sophia Loren. He promises that he did for Lillian Gish what he can for Farrah Fawcett. Majors, and what answer is there to that?

But he has the skill to keep you in stitches with poorish

material, and the vitality would be nothing without the technique: he may spring eternal, but his anchor is secure. So, after announcing "Any time you need my talents, I'm your boy", he mutters "Boy!" into an aisle down front with a timing that musicians would puzzle to notate. The paragraph transitions, masking gaps between unrelated stories, are invisible and his breathes seemingly endless. Rather than interact with the audience's laughter, he just uses it as punctuation.

He shamelessly uses old gags like the one about the three-

legged chicken or the Irish porch-painter - the latter told as one of a clutch of Polack jokes which rub shoulders with some equally distasteful anti-gay funnies (hear the one about the male couple whose ashes were buried in a fruit jar). But next week's audiences in Nottingham, Portsmouth, Edinburgh, Wembley, Cardiff and Preston will see a legend who compels standing ovations on his first entrance, and disarmingly claims to watch himself on old movies like a son he never met.

Anthony Masters

Lyric Theatre
18 October - 1 December From the Author of THE DRESSER
TRAMWAY ROAD
Annette Crosbie by Ronald Harwood
Richard E. Grant Freddie Jones
Directed by David Jones Designed by Timothy O'Brien

Salzburg is next year to have a new *Carmen*, staged and conducted by Herbert von Karajan, in the large Festspielhaus. It will be given two performances at the Easter Festival, and then in the main Summer Festival. The other new productions for the 1985 Summer Festival are Strauss's *Capriccio* (conducted by Klaus Tennstedt) and, in the Felsenreitschule, Monteverdi's *Il ritorno d'Ulisse* in a new edition by Henze, conducted by Geoffrey Tate and produced by Michael Hampe.

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Television

Skilful ham

For people with a zeal for communication, radio hams tend to be incompromising outside their fraternity. It was brave of Paula Milne to make one the hero of her play *CO*, on Channel 4 last night, brave but, in the end, not foolhardy. It survived the hour with its humour submerged by either air waves or jargon.

Michael Elphick was Norman, the insurance loss adjuster whose radio provides an escape from the humdrum. He is expatriated to media fame when he contacts an elusive lone yachtsman and out of his job when he misjudges his priorities. When the yachtsman releases into silence Norman faces a return to insignificance, a fate he defers by indulging in a dialogue with himself. Exposure seems inevitable but the yachtsman, who has secretly returned to port, is sufficiently inspired by Norman's on-air inventions to set out again and realize the fiction constructed for him.

It was a well-turned piece of work, handled with some ingenuity by Ms Milne and well-directed by Moira Armstrong. Mr Elphick confined largely to his shack and the unyielding bosom of his family, contributed much and was well supported by Marjorie Yates as his wife and Patrick Field as his punk son.

BBC's Morgan's *Boy*, written by Alick Rowe, started out at a very rural pace. There are eight parts in all, hinging on the relationship of a truculent, adolescent boy and his uncle on a Welsh smallholding.

The script sounded promising but the action was slow. Watching the uncle, Gareth Thomas, trudge across the farmyard, one could almost feel the mud clumping one's shoes. Last night the boy, Lee, played by Maryal Heskestad, was demonstrating how awkward he could be with his mother, Marjorie Yates again, and her lover, Stephen Yardley. One appreciated the relief when he took his boredom to Wales.

The cast performed well and things may speed up. Mr Thomas, encased in this episode in a necessary taciturnity, is a good actor, and Mr Heskestad looks to have a fine future. Seven more parts will give both a chance to take their friends off the mud.

David Robinson

Dennis Hackett

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SPECTRUM

The South East is under threat of large-scale oil exploration.

John Young describes the fears that beauty spots will be destroyed

Black gold or green pastures?



The South of England, the swathe of down, forest and rich farmland stretching from Kent to Dorset, has long epitomised middle-class prosperity. The snug villages and picturesque small towns, the seaside resorts and yachting marinas seem immune to the convulsions afflicting much of the rest of Britain.

It is a region from which people commute in style or to which they retire in comfort. Polluting industries and vandalised, collapsing tower blocks of flats are as rare as parliamentary constituencies which fail to return a Conservative MP.

Employment would be full to overflowing if all the firms that would like to move there could overcome the vociferous objections of the hundreds of conservation and amenity groups determined to prevent them.

But along autumnal lanes, across tranquil estates, through Georgian high streets and among the neatly tiled and thatched roofs is blowing just the faintest breath of unease. For it is just possible that under this privileged and cherished corner of Britain lies a treasure that could change its destiny: oil.

Last week representatives of 23 villages (see map) gathered in Midhurst, West Sussex, to voice their concern about the threat to their tranquillity and seclusion posed by the activities of the oil companies. Next week they intend to deliver a resolution to 10 Downing Street, and to the Departments of Energy and the Environment, calling for a moratorium on all onshore oil exploration until the Government introduces new legislation to protect the environment.

Witch Heath gathering station in Dorset is an untidy but compact collection of pipes and tanks accumulating the crude oil from nine wells on the Isle of Purbeck. From there it is pumped to a rail terminal at Furzeston a few miles away.

Neither the gathering station, which is surrounded by conifer plantations, nor the "nodding donkey" wells could reasonably be described as eyesores. Tourists and most residents are scarcely aware of their existence.

The first well was sunk by the Gas Council in 1973. The Bridport reservoir, as it was christened, although by some way the largest onshore discovery in Britain, was not considered especially spectacular

or significant, and is at present yielding a modest 4,000 barrels a day.

Two things have since changed that. One was the decision in 1978 to drill an exploratory well into the triassic sandstone below the Bridport reservoir. This revealed a far larger accumulation extending, it was thought, under most of Poole Harbour, and with recoverable reserves equivalent to those of a medium-sized North Sea field.

The other was the present Government's insistence, bitterly resented and fought against by the Gas Council, that the latter should dispose of its interest in Wyth.

On May 27 this year its holding was transferred to the so-called Dorset Group, a consortium of smaller oil companies, while the operating responsibility passed to the council's erstwhile partner, the giant BP group.

BP has lost no time at all in indicating that it wants to develop Wyth to its full capacity. Its plans envisage the sinking of about 50 new wells, raising production to 10 times its present output.

"Technically the development is a doddle", says Mr Michael O'Sullivan, the project manager. "If it was in the middle of the desert, we would just get on with it."

But it is very far from being in the desert. It is in a highly sensitive environmental area, full of jargon designations such as areas of outstanding natural beauty and sites of special scientific interest. It is, in layman's terms, a beauty spot and, on a fine day, the view from Studland across the harbour and, in the other direction, west towards Lulworth, is indeed spectacular.

A commendable characteristic of oil companies, at any rate the large ones, is that they have a highly developed sense of public relations. They are refreshingly candid.

BP has made it clear all along that, in order to develop what it calls the Sherwood reservoir to its maximum capacity, it would need to sink its 50 wells on three sites, two on Furzey Island in the harbour and one on the Studland peninsula.

Furzey, tiny and uninhabited, now owned by BP, lies next to Brownsea Island, one of the National Trust's most celebrated and zealously guarded sanctuaries. Much of Studland is also owned by the trust and forms part of the Purbeck Heritage Coast, which was awarded a conservation diploma by the Council of Europe last month.

As well as being candid and good at public relations oil companies are also keen to promote themselves as



Safety first in the oilfield: A BP man runs a check for gas on the pipeline at Lytchett Minster, Dorset

environmentally conscious. In the past four months BP has mounted a wide-ranging consultation exercise. When I met Mr O'Sullivan a few days ago, he was on his way to his untimely evening parish hall "presentation".

He describes the exercise as "highly successful" and useful to the company as well as to the public. For example, he has concluded that transporting heavy equipment by barge across the harbour would be unacceptable, although that still leaves open the question of how heavy transporter loads can be reconciled with narrow country lanes.

These are real fears. Others relate to a mixture of history and fiction—clusters of drilling rigs off the California coast, uncapped "gushers" spouting black goo into the Texas desert, large men with large hats and large cigars and loud voices invading the rural wilderness.

Having now officially completed

the public consultation phase, BP hopes to submit detailed planning proposals early next year. It is fortunate to be dealing with a particularly enlightened county council, which in conservation terms has an outstanding record, and with a local public which by and large has little taste for confrontation. Dorset is an evidently happy place.

However, it has to be said that Studland and Brownsea do raise emotional hackles. For all BP's assurances that the end results will be almost imperceptible, and that even the famous "nodding donkeys" can be avoided by the use of "down hole" pumps within the wells themselves, the drilling rigs would blight the landscape for at least two and a half years, and there would be extensive noise and disruption.

There is also the fear that this may be only the start. Mr Allick Buchanan-Smith, the industry minister, has said the Government will

not permit offshore drilling from artificial islands as an alternative to BP's plans.

But what happens if Sherwood proves to be only part of something still bigger? Could Bournemouth, of all places, become another Aberdeen?

Look east to Hampshire, Sussex and Kent, and you sense a different and less compromising mood. Deep among the hills and woods the oil companies are drilling test wells, uncertain whether to expect nothing, a small reservoir which just might be commercially exploitable, or a bonanza.

The exploitation has been prompted by huge advances in the past 10 years in seismic technology. Discovery of the North Sea fields was by a certain amazement that sedimentary basins should exist between the granite cliffs of north-east Scotland and Norway.

In geological terms they should not have been there. Now the companies are more certain of what they are looking for.

The Government knows it too. In its recent circular to local authorities it observed that national parks, areas of outstanding natural beauty, sites of special scientific interest and nature reserves often owed their designation to the underlying geology. "Many of these areas are of potential interest for oil and gas development", it concluded.

Applications to exploit minerals should be subject to the most

rigorous examination, it said. None the less, full encouragement should be given, for strategic and commercial reasons, to applications for exploration and appraisal, while taking proper account of environmental considerations.

"Subject to the effects on the environment being fully assessed, and a satisfactory restoration plan prepared, applications for exploration and appraisal might therefore be favourably considered."

For "might" read "should", at least in the alarmed expressions of conservationists. Hampshire Oil Protection for the Environment (HOPE) has voiced concern about exploration applications for Hornsea, Aldershot, Ringwood and Humble Grove.

"Methods of oil extraction which have been developed in the wide open spaces of Texas or the deserts of Arabia are completely inappropriate for use in the heart of rural England", it says.

The Society of Sussex Downmen is worried about the threat to Ditchling Beacon, a famous tourist attraction a few miles from Brighton. Still in Sussex, the Defence Group against Oil in Grafton and Neighbourhood has protested about the exploration activities of Conoco in Baxter's Cope.

Across southern England there are similar pressure groups intent on drawing public attention not so much to the depredations of the oil men, which so far have been few and limited, but to what might happen in the future.

"We don't want to prevent

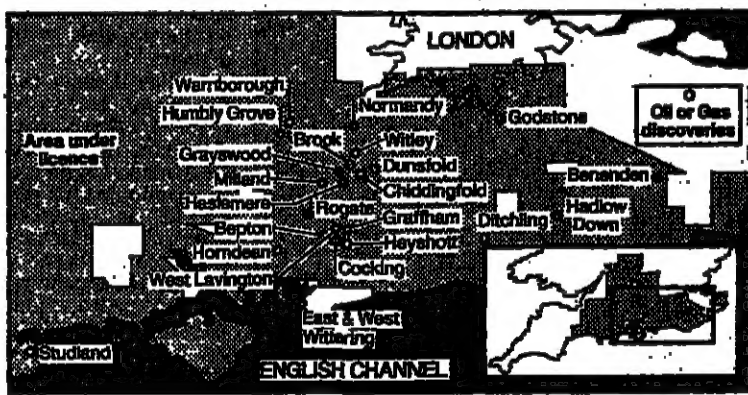
onshore drilling as such, but we would question the advice that the Government is giving county councils, who are responsible for mineral working, in drawing up their structure plans", said Mr Frank Freeman-Kel, who organized last week's meeting.

Unlike its counterpart in West Sussex, East Sussex County Council has made no bones about its priorities. It has produced a list of no-go areas, including all open downland and heath, Ashdown Forest and "heritage" coastland, where oil exploration should not be permitted.

Conservationists fear that the council's structure plan will, if and where expedient, be overridden in the name of national interest and that planning refusals will be countermanded by the Department of the Environment on orders from Downing Street.

The oil companies maintain that the residents' fears are largely groundless. Any disruption created by the search for oil is temporary. Once a well is in operation, there is so little to be seen above ground level that it can easily be hidden behind trees, bushes or a fence, or even encased in a shed.

It is hard to imagine such a potentially lucrative development being so vigorously opposed in, say, the North-East or Merseyside. But the South-East is the home of a large and articulate middle class, the sort of people who, while they will happily pontificate about the need for Britain's industrial revival, will fight to the death to prevent it happening on their own doorstep.



Tomorrow

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One of the rules of the Select Committee of Science and Technology when Mr Airey Neave presided over it in the early 1970s was that members should never rush for a train or plane. When he had a coronary thrombosis some years earlier, his doctor explained that running on these occasions was particularly dangerous for suspect coronary arteries as it combined excitement, tension and sudden exercise. Mr Neave attributed his recovery, in part, to following this advice.

The debate on violent exercise for the over-40s has been reopened by the case of Leonard Rössler who died of a heart attack last week at the comparatively early age of 57. He started to play squash in his mid-40s and, as might be expected in somebody with such emotional intensity and energy, soon achieved competition standard.

Squash is a particularly dangerous game to play occasionally, combining, as does the dash for the train, excitement and sudden effort. It is also very vigorous and competitive and is played in hot surroundings where dehydration increases physical stress.

Research by a team of Glasgow cardiologists has shown that two-thirds of people in early middle age who play occasional squash develop undesirable changes in their ECG (heart tracings) either during or immediately after the exercise.

For nearly 20 years doctors working in routine medical screening have warned patients either to take vigorous exercise three times a week, or to be content with the equivalent of a brisk daily walk, or swimming a few lengths in a reasonably warm pool. Diving into cold water is not recommended.

MEDICAL BRIEFING

This advice has now been confirmed by work published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* which shows that although regular exercise, three times a week often reduces the heart attack rate by 40 per cent, the dangers of sudden catastrophe are enormously increased by occasional exercise.

In a fitness manual published this week which covers healthy living from conception to retirement, the authors suggest that everybody over 40 who wants to start an exercise programme should seek a medical opinion.

The BUPA Manual of Fitness and Well Being, published by Macdonald & Co, £12.95.

Body map

One European admiral, not British, must regret the pace of advance in radiographic scanning which with the advent of magnetic resonance imaging offers hope of improved and safer diagnosis in neurological disease.

Before the admiral chanced to have his brain scanned with a new M.R. scanner he was pleased to think of himself as a straightforward, simple old sea dog, happy with his knowledge of naval tactics and strategy which he exercised in the command of an important stretch of the western sea defence system. His fellow officers found his decisions perfectly acceptable and his behaviour no more remarkable than that of many senior commanders.

The M.R. scanner gives a clearer picture of cerebral atrophy than the X-ray C.T. scan and on this occasion it gave a particularly clear picture of the admiral's brain which over the years had shrunk to a pitiful remnant of its former size. Although it is well known that there is no direct correlation between the degree of cerebral atrophy and loss of intelligence

there must be some relationship. But those who worry about a sudden attack from the East can sleep happily in their beds secure in the knowledge that the admiral has now left his headquarters and is cultivating his garden.

The magnetic resonance scanner uses an intense magnetic field engendered by a powerful electro-magnet rather than the X-ray scanner, which inevitably poses some radiation risk for the patient.

The magnetic field acts on the hydrogen atoms on the human body altering the rotation of the electrons around the hydrogen nucleus; this stimulates each of the atoms to transmit a signal which is converted by a computer into a map of the part of the body being scanned.

As well as being useful in diagnosing cerebral atrophy, it is proving invaluable in detecting tumours, cerebrovascular disease, cerebral abscesses and patches of multiple sclerosis in the brain and even for pinpointing the exact area where a prolapsed intervertebral disc presses on the spinal cord.

Flu danger

The cold wet September has demonstrated earlier than usual that what is called the "flu" can be a dangerous disease. The phlegmatic who will never admit to anything worse than a heavy cold and those to whom every sneeze is the initial symptom of flu.

Both groups can happily be prescribed aspirin, but in children the treatment is more controversial. Children cannot blow their noses, sore throats are complicated by earache.

Aspirin has long been the remedy of choice for the feverish child. Cheap and supposedly safe, it reduced the temperature and alleviated the pain, but since 1982 the cautious doctor

has worried about the possible association between aspirin, fever and the rare, but very dangerous, Reye's syndrome, which commonly occurs in children between the ages of six months and four years.

The syndrome is characterized by a swelling in the brain, liver and other organs, with resulting vomiting and loss of consciousness.

This week's *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*, in a review of the current situation, suggests it would be unwise for parents and doctors to ignore the possible association between aspirin and Reye's syndrome, and should give paracetamol rather than aspirin.

Short-sighted

Doctors in eye clinics have overestimated both the effectiveness of doctor-patient communication and the strength of the concern a patient feels for close relatives. Glaucoma, a condition in which pressure inside the eye rises and damages the optic nerve, thereby causing blindness, can be treated so that reasonable sight is preserved provided that an early diagnosis is made.

Twenty years ago it was shown that the risk of developing glaucoma and the subsequent chance of blindness were much greater if a first relative had the same problem. It seemed then that the simple procedure of asking the subject to notify his immediate family and firm advice to newly diagnosed patients stressing the need to tell relatives of the possible danger to their sight.

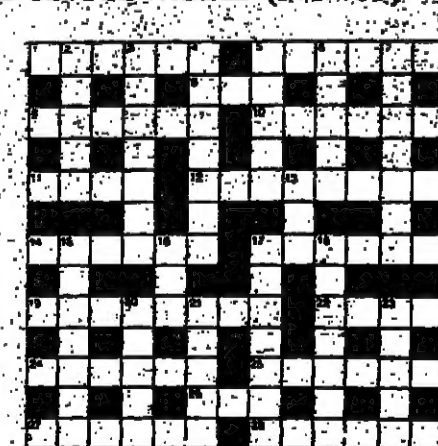
Mr A. R. Elkington, an eye surgeon from Southampton University, has now reported in the *British Medical Journal* on the poor results monitored from giving clearly worded literature and firm advice to newly diagnosed patients stressing the need to tell relatives of the possible danger to their sight.

He believes that clinics or GPs should notify relatives.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No. 469)

- ACROSS
- 1 Distinction (6)
 - 2 Overnight case (6)
 - 3 N America (1,1,1)
 - 4 Wall picture (6)
 - 5 Tedium (6)
 - 6 Pick through (6)
 - 7 Rice, fish breakfast (3)
 - 8 Whiskery cereal (6)
 - 9 Energetic man (6)
 - 10 Excision (8)
 - 11 Measure duration (4)
 - 12 Put in (6)
 - 13 French Algerian soldier (6)
 - 14 Supplement (5)
 - 15 Oriental market (6)
 - 16 Wanted (6)



- DOWN
- 1 Dwelling place (5)
 - 2 Detestable (7)
 - 3 Jailer (7)
 - 4 Operative (5)
 - 5 Cubic decimetre (5)
 - 6 Solar ray (7)
 - 7 Caroline (3)
 - 8 Tiramisu Rep (7)
 - 9 US news (3)
 - 10 US news (3)
 - 11 Occupant (7)
 - 12 Japanese togi (7)
 - 13 Content areas (5)
 - 14 Bury (5)
 - 15 Film (5)

SOLUTION TO No. 468

ACROSS: 1 Linsey woolsey 9 Vets 10 Whitefish 11 Layer 13 Hessian 16 Advised 19 Unsurp 22 Organelle 24 Cop 25 Turn of the tide

DOWN: 1 O-level 2 Knotty 3 Seawards 4 Awful 5 Loss 6 Amsat 7 Hyphen 12 And 14 Squeezed 15 AY 16 Agony 17 Vagary 18 Dilute 20 Urchin 21 Puppet 23 Neon

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MILAN FASHION by Suzy Menkes

From his to hers

Inside the streamlined silks of Italian fashion, there is a voluptuous woman thrashing to get out.

Short skirts, plunging necklines and curvaceous cutting brought blatant sexuality on to the Milan runways. This hymn to her was the more surprising, because the female woman replaces the androgynous, mannish silhouette of last season.

The worst of the collections was vulgar, tasteless and tarty. The best was a seductive offering of all-Italian style. New is the accent on the bust, as well as the legs, the return of colour and pattern, of sheer, drape and shape to fabrics. And cotton has now topped the supremacy of linen.

● Gianfranco Ferre's collection was the most harmonious with all the essential ingredients - warm, Latin colours, clothes cut to the body with wraps and knots all served up with grace and style.

He started with a shirt - a simple white over-shirt sculpted out of taffeta and worn with tobacco brown shantung trousers. The shirt came again in sunshine orange silk, in fresh white organdie or in matt black chiffon, cuffed at the elbow with a gilded lion's head button. With it went soft pyjama pants, slim knee-length skirts, wrapped like a sarong at the hips, or long slim skirts slit open at the back.

The line was pure, cut to the curves and softened with knots that caught in the back of a jacket or looped the shirt under the bust.

The colour theme - from cream shantung duster coats to shades of saffron and curry brown, lit with copper lamé - picked up the gentle autumnal sunshine that bathed Milan all week.

● Gianni Versace knows how to refine the sensual side of female dressing. In a carefully worked collection, played out in light and shadow on a theme of black and white, he showed short, shapely skirts and shiny, sexy dresses, but always with a sense of proportion, and never the over-sexuality that made other Milanese designers look as though they were trying too hard.

Versace's prints were negative and positive - black paisley motifs making a strong statement on a white tunic vest against a quieter chalk stripe on plain black. The effect was a kaleidoscope of ever-changing patterns used for wide-shouldered jackets over slim skirts or trousers, as well as for the form-fitting dresses.

Versace has realized that to raise the hemline, you also need to raise the waist. His dresses and jackets with an obi-bash of fabric below the bust were a shock in a country that has a fashion fixation on the swayed hip. This new empire line looked very directional, and so did Versace's use of fresh cotton poplin rather than linen, of monochromatic prints slashed with a few bright colours and of materials that knot and drape.

● Giorgio Armani is a fine tailor but his collection, which put together mini-skirts and shorts and a wide-shouldered jacket, played on some of the most unfortunate themes from the 1960s: black and white op-art patterned dresses, Bridget



Riley striped jackets and see-through blouses.

Armani also believes in the bust, knotting up a jacket front under the bosom and making sweaters and blouses as transparent as lingerie. But from a designer who is rooted in the menswear tradition and whose models are as stringy as spaghetti the effect was unsure.

Best were the menswear touches: the pants suits in window-pane checks, the white collar worn wittily askew as a free-floating accessory and a striped pyjama jacket scattered with transparent paillettes for the ultimate evening shirt.

● The female woman has always been on display at Krizia, where designer Mariuccia Mandelli celebrated the 30th birthday of the fashion house by making party clothes. Glittering silver shone out as flashes on swimsuits, as lurex stitches in never-say-denim and as silver leather shorts or zip-up bustiers that brought back echoes of Barbarella.

● Prints were the star at Fendi, where designer Karl Lagerfeld sent out a liquorice all sorts pattern on swim-suits, flowered knits with mouth-watering shades of lilac and eau de nil, and spots of brilliant

Above: GIANNI VERSACE positive/negative paisley print with stripe

Above right: GIORGIO ARMANI knot at bust, short at legs

Centre right: KRIZIA city shorts with tailored top

Far right: FENDI one-arm tuxedo and skimpy skirt

colour on black with big coloured buttons.

There were echoes of Lagerfeld's former fashion career at Chloe in the rose-pink panel-skirted dresses and in trim navy gabardine shown over transparent organdie blouses. The prints, by contrast, looked totally modern, from the abstract scribbles on silk to lozenges of colour printed on to suede as well as silk, emphasizing the Italian mastery of printing techniques.

If we thought that there was nothing left to do with the tuxedo, Karl Lagerfeld has an answer. He made a jacket with only one arm that fell sexily across the body. Less witty was the catch phrase he gave to the silhouette of his show. "Shaped to be raped" was his idea of the way women want to look for the 1980s. It summed up a season in which sensuous clothes often fell into an abyss of tastelessness.



Maria Aitken and Gianfranco Ferre: "He has a refinement that is very English"

Maria in Milano

Maria Aitken is enjoying the fashion shows and the truffle season in equal parts.

"I suppose it is a sign of getting old", she says, "when you start to find food shops exciting."

She is in Milan to pursue her off-stage love affair with Italian clothes, a role that fits like a well-made shoe between her current farce at The Barbican and a trip up the Amazon next month for the BBC.

"The essence of Italian style is being aware of the bones beneath the surface", she says. "And Ferre seems to like the structure of the woman underneath more than other designers."

Gianfranco Ferre is her fashion hero, his clothes the basis of a wardrobe for her life - as actress, mother to her 11-year-old son, TV chat show hostess, acting-school teacher, and now director.

She starts simultaneously in the new year directing with Anthony Quayle at the Old Vic and acting in a new role with the Royal Shakespeare Company.

"As an actress, I am rather used to being bossed about visually", she says. "But I had always thought that being dressed by a couturier was a cop-out. I like Ferre because it doesn't look as though I couldn't have put it together myself. And he doesn't seem to mind me corrupting his clothes with other things."

She is wearing a full-shouldered blood-red blouse. ("His devotion to shoulder pads marks part of my devotion to him.") From the new collection, she picked out the spicy colours that

go with her russet colouring. A dress of copper bugle beads, she says, to be lit on stage. Part of her relationship with Gianfranco is based on the idea that he will design the clothes for her in a play.

Maria has always been fashion aware: Yuki designed her dresses for *Design for Living*. She divides her own wardrobe into her performance clothes, including a capsule of separates for television so that there is the "odd showbiz sequin" and "scruffy" clothes for her absolutely private life.

Like most of her own actress generation (she is 39) she does not believe that she has to play a role for her public. "Although Hermione Gingold did once tell me off for going out of the stage door wall-like and bejeaned, while she was in bugle beads and white leather."

Maria came in fashion bloom in the sixties: "There was the whole ethnic thing, buying faded Indian cotton in the Portobello Road, and as long as you were lightly tanned and had clean hair, it was all so easy."

Then she became unsure of her own taste, "always in a panic" about what to wear.

"Women think that the only way to buy clothes now is to demonstrate a thoughtful eclecticism", she says. "But I am woolly-minded about clothes and I wouldn't recognize anything other than an obvious masterpiece. With Ferre, I know it is what I like, but I didn't know until I saw him."

Gianfranco Ferre sashes Maria ("my thighs are too long and my ankles too thick") into a flame-red dress with a pert bow at the back. She slips more readily into a white taffeta shirt with bold buttons copied from a lion's head door knocker.

Ferre is never vulgar, says Maria. "He has a refinement that is very English."

Prints hot up

Italy's fashion reputation rests on its fabrics and its technical skills, as much as on its designs.

Silk is the specialty at Mario Valentino, who makes suede as fine as silk, and in the same prints and colours, or recreates pin-striped suiting in leather. There is a sensual feel to the collection, with deep V-necks at the bosom and vertical ruching at the derrière. The spot in white or black suede, body-fitting sheaths in emerald and chrome yellow, made an arresting statement.

At Erreuno, you can have your midriff-high blouse or your elongated blazer made in any fabric as long as it is Italian silk. Even the formal hacking jacket, the tail coat blouse and the cutaway coat come in slithering silk, with sashes knotted through the jacket at the waist.

The Missonis have a painter's eye for colour and they weave strong primary shades into their magic carpet knits. Fresh orange, cobalt blue, purple and chrome yellow come as stripes or checks to give a modern graphic feel, and even the African-inspired wild prints are abstract.

Soprani spelled out his designs on the computer, producing prints that looked like the interference on a TV screen. When the summer heated up, the colours were stronger and came out as primitive and tribal prints in colours like acid yellow and jungle green.

Keith Varty is English, so his designs for Byblos uses the sweet florals of an English wallpaper. The chintzy patterns made soft, over-size separates in gentle colours.

Italian style has overwhelmed Paris designer Claude Montana, who used racing silks and strong sherbert colours for his sporty separates. His monochromatic prints were in the mood of Milan.

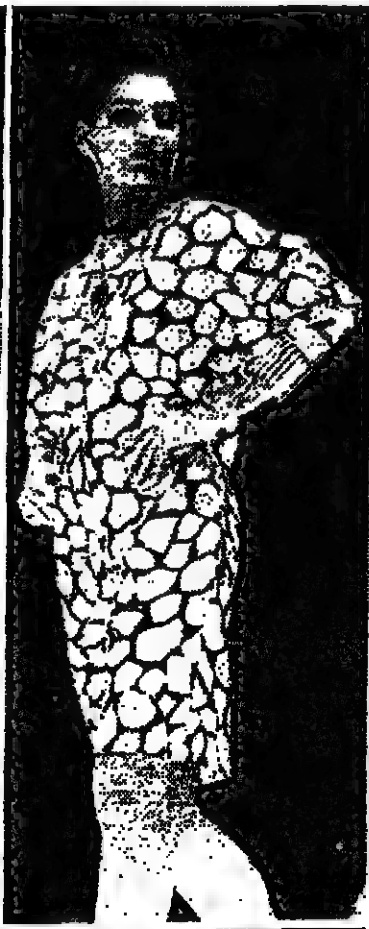


Above: ERREUNO women stripe fabric with tie-dye jacket and short skirt. Tie and knots at bust and waist give a new emphasis

Centre: MISSIONI abstract African print using bold primary colours on black for a short dress. Other Milan prints with a tribal feel showed primitive scribble designs

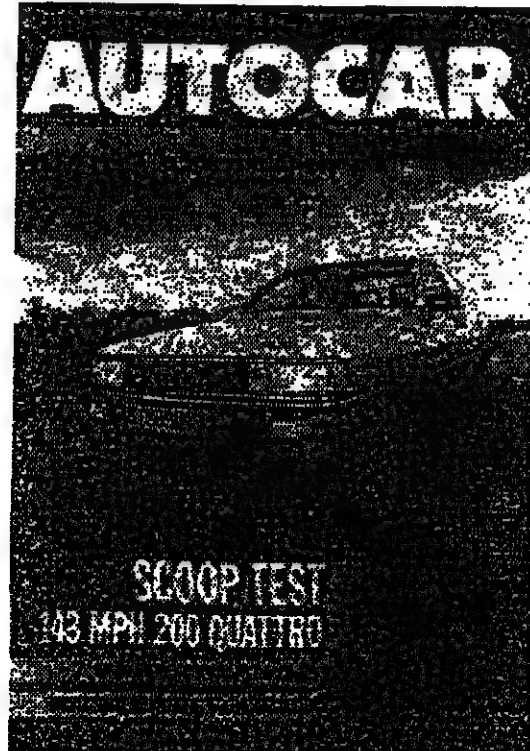
Far right: FENDI bold new prints on silk from Karl Lagerfeld using mixes of linear and bold random prints contained within an abstract frame

Right: COMPLEXE sports-inspired graphic print from Claude Montana for racing car swimsuit. The patterned swimsuit was an important new direction in Milan with random computer prints in hot colours the favourite. The legs for both swimsuits, the bikini, are either slashed away waist-high, or are very long like Bathing Belle shorts



Photographs by Harry Kerr

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UNDERSTANDING UNEMPLOYMENT

Apart from the constitutional and political implications of Mr Scargill's strike, unemployment has been the dominant topic at this year's Conservative Conference. Even before yesterday's debate on the subject, the concern of Tory constituency representatives about the human, social and political implications of the number of people without work had repeatedly surfaced in debates on other subjects. There is a general demand from the Conservative rank and file that the government should do more than it has done so far to equip people for available work and to promote employment by whatever means it can, though there has been no general call for a reversal of present economic policies.

That is, indeed, the right approach to a problem whose seriousness requires no elaboration. The government's existing economic policies, of which Mr Nigel Lawson gave a generally convincing but uninspiring defence on Wednesday, remains broadly the right one, whatever may be said about his failure to project them forward in his speech. Even if a policy of attempted economic expansion by government borrowing and spending were to give a temporary boost to the economy, its inflationary aftermath would only damage the long-term prospects of rebuilding employment on a secure and durable economic foundation.

That said, however, the government and the country are confronted with a difficult challenge as a result of the failure of the number out of work to fall automatically with the revival of economic activity.

The country and the Conservative Party are rightly worried about unemployment and there is a feeling abroad that the government has shown a lack of adequate concern and insufficient conviction in addressing itself to the problem. In his conference speech, Mr Lawson, by concentrating almost exclusively on the undeniably correct theme that jobs were being priced out of existence by unjustifiably high wage demands, gave the impression of being fatalistic about unemployment. Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday went a considerable way to correct that impression.

He, too, rightly, had much to say about the responsibility of trade unions for the over-manning, the restrictive practices and the resistance to technological change which have priced some industries, as well as particular jobs, out of existence in Britain. But he also had several decisions of significance to announce. Over the next year, the government is to double the number of places provided for adult training which is a sensible and proper response to the lack of skills which still result in unfilled job vacancies in the midst of heavy unemployment. There is also to be a campaign to bring home to employers, unions and employees the importance of training: the enterprise allowance scheme, which helps unemployed people to set up on their own, is being continued. The government's Youth Training Scheme has been a success and that too is to be built upon.

It is essential to explain to the nation much more fully, and in comprehensible terms, what the real nature of the problem is and

how it has come about that (as Mr King himself touched upon yesterday) the potentially working population is steadily rising, which is a major factor in the high unemployment figures. Indeed, it has risen by half a million in the lifetime of the present government, and by 1.6 million in the present year.

There is, however, not merely a need for greater understanding of why unemployment continues to rise, despite the fact that more jobs are available. Much more public understanding is also needed both of the dynamics of the labour market and of the varied nature of unemployment. Its volatility and of the ways in which its causes differ from place to place and in different types of employment. We should not become mesmerised by the man of statistics into believing that there is a single phenomenon in society which can be labelled accordingly, because there is no such thing.

Above all, it is essential for people, individually as well as corporately in their companies and unions, to understand better how they can change the situation by changing their own attitude. For the young, especially, it is important for there to be understanding that low-paid work which puts them on the first rung of the jobs ladder, is better than social security, even though the differential in take-home money may not seem to them superficially to be worth a week's work. Mrs Thatcher should today reach out beyond her party to tackle these misgivings, and show, with compassion why the scope for the government to work miracles is strictly limited.

THE CHIP ON THE BATTLEFIELD

The International Institute for Strategic Studies' annual review of the world's military balance once more draws attention to the East-West gap in conventional forces. While it is not so wide as to tempt one side to attack the other, the trend is dangerous enough to require corrective measures.

Neither the observation nor the debate which it engenders is new. But the latter has recently contained fresh arguments which need addressing. They involve what the Pentagon, with a fine eye for a catchline, has christened Emergent Technology or ET.

ET is the product of micro-circuitry and the silicon chip and parallel advances which are threatening to revolutionize military science as they are almost everything else. For the first time in the history of warfare soldiers are having to contemplate a battle in which they might find most of the targets they are looking for and destroy them first time — without, that is, the lasting collateral damage associated with nuclear weapons and the implicit threat of mutual genocide. That is the theory anyway.

The problem about Nato's strategy of flexible response, formally adopted in 1967, is that while it might indeed constitute a response, it is certainly not very flexible. The switch from conventional to nuclear weapons to stem an attack in Central Europe has a look of inevitability about it and would probably come sooner or later. Given ET equipment — surveillance sensors, improved electronic jamming and communications systems and long-range pre-

cision-guided munitions (PGM) — the survivability of conventional troops would be vastly improved. The "first-use" of tactical nuclear weapons might no longer be the issue that it is.

Those who are actively opposed to nuclear missiles have seized on this emergent generation of "smart" weapons as one reaches for a light in the darkness. Moderates in the Labour party have perceived through it a path of respectability between the acceptance of nuclear deterrence on the Right and the open opposition to defence spending on the Left.

General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, has for them become a reluctant hero, following his initiative two years ago when he called for renewed emphasis on conventional defence — at last made feasible by the advance of ET. He then estimated the cost as a four per cent annual rise in allied budgets — only one per cent more than the three per cent to which they were already committed.

But would it work? Ever since the invention of the catapult men have predicted with the advent of each new weapon that warfare would never be the same again. To a limited extent they have been right, but to over-state the case is as dangerous as the opposite assumption that the next war will be much the same as the last, needing similar preparation.

General Rogers forecast that after a decade or so of investment on the scale he specified, Nato would have a realistic conventional defence in Western Europe, which assumes that the

Russians are standing still. Yet there is evidence that the Soviet Union is not only very much aware of ET developments in the West, but equally alarmed by them. It is arguable that the recent demise of Marshal Ogarkov as chief of staff in Moscow might slow down the pace of any parallel Russian programme. But the Russians have an irritating habit of catching up more quickly than expected.

The cost of doing so might be damaging to the Soviet economy — an argument which has been used in support of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative — the "Star Wars" scenario. The cost of substantial investment could be high in the West as well. Most allied countries struggled, and failed, to find an extra three per cent a year let alone four per cent, and that is almost certainly a conservative estimate.

The West has to invest in ET. If we do not the Russians will (they will anyway, but at least the West has the resources to stay ahead). Our investment has to be selective, for there is no particular magic about ET. It might be described as a quantum jump forward, but in a direction which is already mapped. It might help redress the balance temporarily and even for a time, raise the nuclear threshold slightly. But it is no panacea for all Nato's ills — its shortage of reserves, incompatible equipment, internal disputes et al. Nato (still without a standard Identification Friend or Foe system on its aircraft) keeps looking for easy fixes. But it will not find one here.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES

The paper by a study group of four Anglo-Unionists (if the expression be permitted) under the chairmanship of the distinguished Ulster expatriate Sir Patrick Macrory is a valuable contribution to debate about the next phase of policy in Ulster. It deserves to be read with the New Ireland Forum report and the Ulster Unionist Party's *The Way Forward*.

The authors start from the premise that, since all the main parties to the affair (with the exception of the Provisional IRA and Sinn Féin) acknowledge that there can be no change in the constitutional status of Northern Ireland without the free consent of most of the people there, and since the free consent of Ulster Protestants is not visible, the immediate task is to make better provision for Ulster as an integral part of the United Kingdom for the foreseeable future.

That is the right starting point. The main objective, they say, must be to defeat the forces of republican guerrilla warfare. That is the right priority. With that in view they look for a policy "which will unite the Republic, the nationalist minority in Ulster and the bulk of the Unionist community in full support of the security forces". That is the right approach. To get such full support political

concessions will have to be offered. That is a true inference.

Most travellers who get that far then turn their attention to means of winning the acquiescence, and in security matters the active support, of the Catholic/nationalists of Northern Ireland. The Macrory group concentrates more on winning the cooperation of Dublin.

Since Dublin's cooperation will be contingent on the constitutional nationalists in the North (the SDLP) being satisfied, however grudgingly, with the arrangements that are made for the province, it might be thought not to matter whether one is looking primarily for what will bring Dublin along or what will bring the Northern nationalists along. But in fact the emphasis causes the Macrory group to underestimate the concessions that will be necessary to reverse the "alienation" of the nationalists, or win the backing of the SDLP for the security forces or any new political arrangement.

It is proposed to reconstitute a provincial assembly as an upper tier of local government, at present missing, with all parties entitled by statute to committee chairmanships in proportion to their strength. It is also proposed to elaborate on the Anglo-Irish Inter-government Council, with special emphasis on a joint security commission to co-ordi-

nate counter-terrorist activities in the British Isles. The first is the answer to "power sharing", the second to the "Irish dimension", those twin elusive pillars of green.

Unionists commonly advance two principles to be observed in arranging the government of the province: no fancy institutions, just plain as they come to the rest of the kingdom; and all North-South palaver to be on a government to government. London to Dublin axis, not an all-Ireland footing. Both principles are compromised in these proposals — by making statutory a proportional division of regional government chairmanships, which the authors mis-describe as a "generally accepted convention" throughout the rest of the kingdom; and by having as the key body in the joint security commission one consisting of GOC Northern Command and representatives of the RUC, the Garda and the Irish Army, a potent team which may just, but only just, be saved from all-Irelandism by the GOC.

It is wisdom on the part of the Macrory group to advocate practical arrangements at variance in some respects with those principles. The complications of life in Ireland require no less, and suggest that Mr Hurd would have to go further if he is to get all-round backing for a joint anti-terrorist campaign.

Truth, compassion and Conservative Party policy

From Professor Gordon T. Stewart
Sir, Mr Gummer (report: October 9) asks the Archbishop of Canterbury to confront the truth. Would Mr Gummer care to confront the following aspect of it?

In Glasgow, the effects of unemployment and poverty are now affecting the health of children. The strongest single reason underlying admissions of children to hospital, for any reason is parental unemployment: the next strongest is overcrowding of homes.

A child living in these circumstances is about nine times (five to 100 times) more likely to require admission than one living in better home conditions.

Glasgow is, of course, by no means unique in this respect. There is reason to believe that in other industrial areas the problem might be worse. If Mr Gummer enquires of Mr Fowler's department, he will find that the situation has been reported.

The truth which Mr Gummer and his colleagues cannot evade is that the growth of unemployment leading to poverty and hopelessness as a mandatory life-style has created a widespread blight which, in matters of health and in other ways, might now be seriously affecting the next generation.

The Archbishop was careful to avoid oversimplification in discussing causes, responsibilities and cures, in their arduous response to him. Mr Gummer and his colleagues are surely compromising any possibilities of the kind of cooperative effort which is so urgently needed for remedial action.

In the field of health to which I refer, their only visible policy is one of further managerial and bureaucratic tinkering, as dictated by Mr Fowler, and of open-ended privatization. This will lead very controversially to nowhere.

GORDON T. STEWART
Springwell,
High Down,
Toland,
Isle of Wight.

From Professor G. G. Haselden
Sir, There are three points — as in any good sermon — on which, reluctantly, I take issue with the Archbishop (as reported in the interview). These concern: the presentation of the setting, the violence problem and the Christian viewpoint.

Sometimes it is good for a peacemaker to come with an open mind, but at other times it is better to be equipped with a few background facts. The mining dispute, as the Archbishop rightly indicated, is part of a very large problem existing on unemployment, but it has special features.

Before the dispute erupted the NCB to the tune of nearly £100 million. This was used to improve the Health Service and for training schemes to reduce unemployment. It would be a very good thing. Certainly the sum should not be increased unless there is very cogent long-term reasons. Moreover the NCB is also spending a great deal of money (Selby alone will cost more than £1,000m) to improve the industry by opening up new mines which produce coal both more cheaply and

more safely than most present pits. The difficulty arises because this policy, which from most points of view is nationally desirable, involves fewer jobs for miners and a move to other sectors.

This is the problem: but to put it in terms of "economic growth, better living standards, higher pay for those in employment" — it is the human consequences of such aims most unemployment on an unprecedented scale, poverty, bureaucracy, despair — is surely unhelpful. We are dealing with a nationalised industry, and how best to run it for the long-term benefit of the miners and the country.

The second issue is that of violence. Large-scale picketing involving deliberate opposition to the law is a desperately serious issue. If a large assembly of abdo-bellied miners choose to close a road to prevent other miners going to work, or the delivery of coal to a coke-oven, what are the police to do?

To do nothing is the beginning of anarchy. To use physical force to move the miners is to be guilty of violence. Possible methods of avoiding violence are to stop pickets assembling or to use such large numbers of police, or horses, that the spirit of the pickets will crack and physical contact be avoided. But these are not sufficient solutions and the problem remains.

In this situation, for the Archbishop, in his words of censure about violence and confrontation, to put the police first and the pickets second (on two occasions) is, in my view, shameful.

The third issue concerns the Christian viewpoint. My authority in daring to question his words is limited: I am only a Methodist local preacher. Of course my heart warmed at his reference to the power of prayer and to the affirmation "that there is no tragedy which cannot be redeemed in Christ". But I wish he had gone further.

The challenge of mass unemployment, the bigger problem of which the mining dispute is only a part, is too big to be solved by political decision alone. The marvelous possibilities now available of freedom from drudgery, poverty and disease and meaningful living can be realised only by the exercise of unselfishness on a scale which will not happen without God's help in Christ. I wish the Archbishop had said so.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY G. HASelden,
The University of Leeds,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
Leeds,
West Yorkshire,
October 10.

From Sir David Price, MP for Eastleigh (Conservative)
Sir, In your report of October 9, your Religious Affairs Correspondent, the Archbishop of Canterbury sets himself a false dilemma when he talks about the conflict between "efficiency and compassion". I believe that much of the Archbishop's subsequent criticism of the Government flows from this error of analysis.

There is no such necessary conflict. On the contrary, there is overwhelming evidence from a wide variety of organizations to

demonstrate that an inefficiently run organization is never a happy one in which to live or work.

On the other hand, I know of no efficiently run organization where the morale is low. Has the Archbishop forgotten his own experiences in the Scots Guards? In the religious world he might like to visit a Cistercian monastery or a mission run by the White Fathers to see efficiency and compassion totally integrated in the service of God.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PRICE,
House of Commons,
October 10.

From the Reverend P. R. Clifford
Sir, The strictures on Dr Runcie at the beginning of your leading article (October 9) are in part rebutted in a leader paragraph, where you list some of the measures which the Government might have taken, but in fact has failed to do so.

Nobody, least of all the Archbishop, believes that the problem of unemployment can be solved by some magic formula. It is much too complex for that. Nor is the Government's limited success in tackling inflation or beginning the restructuring of British industry to be underrated. What the Archbishop was saying was that the consequences of these measures have not been faced with sufficient imagination and compassion.

It is simply not enough to leave employment to market forces. Alone they will not solve the problem. Nor are the limited measures for retraining so far taken anything like sufficient. The case for a major programme of public expenditure has not been persuasively answered, nor has it been convincingly demonstrated that this would result in roaring inflation.

When ministers argue that the country cannot afford public expenditure because money is not available, scepticism is justified. If there is felt to be an overriding need for something to be done, money is found, as for the war in the South Atlantic, the maintenance of the Falklands, or the policing of the miners' strike.

The time has come to ask whether we have been mystified by monetarist dogma, treating money as a scarce commodity instead of the tool for getting things done. The Archbishop was really questioning Government values and priorities, and he was right.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL ROWNTREE CLIFFORD,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1,
October 9.

From Mr W. R. Eyres
Sir, Surely Mr Tebbit didn't mean to say that the British Government had not bound up the victim's wounds (your report on *Panorama*, October 9).

On the other hand, if he was reviving the Victorian concept of the cash nexus as the only bond between man and man, then it is hardly surprising that there is a rift between the Government and the Church of England.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD AYRES,
27 Grove Terrace, NW3.

description, is by any reckoning quite small. It should also be made clear that the borough council utilised the land assembly compulsory acquisition powers conferred by the Community Land Act, 1975, having previously entered into the necessary joint venture agreements with the involved in the promotion of the whole scheme, including the Globe Theatre, and endeavours having been made to obtain all the required land by agreement.

Given this background, the position is not so much an "own goal" by the establishment, as claimed by George Nicholson (October 1), who incidentally was, if my memory serves me correctly, at one time a supporting name on the Globe Theatre notepaper, but an unflattering reflection upon the present members and officers of the London Borough of Southwark.

There are remedies open to the Globe Theatre, including those based on the advice given to me, and the Globe Theatre should lose no time in setting them in motion.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD WAITTS,
19 Addington Square, SE5.

assertion of twentieth-century originality, as aggressively of its time as the building by Gibbs in his corner.

James Stirling has recently proved in a German city that the new and the neo-classical can be sensitively handcrafted together. Why not in London? The National Gallery and St Martin-in-the-Fields could each have been designed *in vacuo*, they are stylistically so different, yet *in situ* they work together.

The 1980s could create a comparable (or even better) excitement, if we make a bold decision not a muffled, conservationist compromise.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID IRWIN,
University of Aberdeen,
Department of History of Art,
King's College,
Old Aberdeen,
October 6.

Legal protection for individuals

From Mr Christopher McCall
Sir, In your columns today (October 11) you report the criticism voiced by Lord Gifford, QC, and other barristers whom you declare to be "concerned with civil rights" that the contempt proceedings against Mr Scargill and the NUM are a misuse of the law.

I have no intention of debating the merits of those proceedings. It does seem to me, however, that such a criticism raises three purely general questions which ought to be of vital importance to all concerned with civil rights, particularly those whose concern is as lawyers.

If an individual believes that he has suffered a wrong and issues legal proceedings, should the courts refuse to hear his complaint?

If the individual persuades the courts that, as a matter of law, he has been wronged, should the courts refuse him relief?

If the courts grant him relief, should they stop short of enforcing it?

To answer "yes" to any of these questions seems to me to remove the ultimate protection for civil rights and it would be good to know that Lord Gifford's criticism does not imply such an answer.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MCCALL,
7 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2,
October 11.

No parallel lines

From Mr Simon Jenkins
Sir, Dr Giddings (October 11) should be under no illusions in suggesting that the rail-closure procedure provides a useful model for independent arbitration over pit closures — without violating the managerial rights of the Railways Board. It does not.

First, the rail closure procedure relates to what is specifically regarded by Parliament as a social service, not a product like coal. Second, the procedure most certainly does violate the railway's managerial rights. It places every decision on expansion or reduction firmly in the lap of the secretary of state. It is cumbersome beyond belief and impedes the long-term planning of a possibly more decentralized rail network. Heaven preserve the Coal Board from such an innovation.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON JENKINS,
(Part-time member,
British Railways Board),
114 Regent Park Road, NW1,
October 11.

His own addiction

From Mr Tom Tuke
Sir, Much attention has been given to the epidemic of heroin addiction now troubling us without enough proposals for cutting off the source of supply.

I suggest that it would concentrate the minds of the Police authorities if the Government were to convene a meeting, like that at Glencoe, and ensure that sporting links with heroin-producing countries, which are doing us and our children great harm, are treated at least equally to those with South Africa, which do not.

I just cannot understand the apathy with which the national authorities regard the production, processing, marketing and exporting of these substances.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
TOM TUKE,
Bodelmilk,
Greysabbey,
Co Down,
October 8.

Sporting friends

From Mr Frank Taylor
Sir, I should be obliged if you would allow me to correct the impression that I am a communist or fellow traveller, which might be derived from your Diary item on September 3. I have never been a communist, nor am I a member of any political party.

I am, however, a non-political, non-sectarian, and strictly neutral sporting organization, the Association Internationale de la Presse Sportive.

It has 82 member nations, including China, the United States, the USSR, all European countries east and west, plus many more countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America; is non-political, non-sectarian and has been since it was founded in Paris 60 years ago.

As the first Briton ever to hold this office, I have tried my British best to carry out that tradition of strict neutrality in the seven years I have been president.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK TAYLOR, President,
Association Internationale de la Presse Sportive,
49 Broxbourne Road,
Orpington,
Kent,
October 10.

Post in the past

From Mr Arthur Bond
Sir, You report in *The Times* (October 9) that it is no longer economic to deliver post on foot in Rowley and that the position is the same in nearby Pilsley.

It is many years since it was first decided that delivery on foot in Pilsley was unsatisfactory and the remedy at that time was to provide for delivery by donkey. The public got a better service and the postman, who was my grandfather, got a new "pet": the free use for private use purposes of the postal donkey. And he paid no tax on it.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR BOND,
51 Linton Road,
Wetherby,
West Yorkshire,
October 9.

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A SPECIAL REPORT

The new agreement on the future of Hong Kong has been greeted with a variety of emotions, ranging from gloom to elation. Supporters of the agreement hail it as a master stroke of diplomacy, while its critics fear it will mean only a slow death for the 143-year-old territory.

Most, however, have agreed that it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to get a substantially better settlement out of China, especially since the expiry of the New Territories lease in 1997 would have made the rest of the place economically unviable.

The key consideration, as always in Hong Kong, is one of trust, of what Hong Kong people call "confidence" — the magic word which has seen the territory through all kinds of storms and upsets. In the past, "confidence" meant a belief that China would not interfere with Hong Kong in a damaging way.

Now China has dictated its terms and made various concessions, and the confidence is in future required to rest in fulfilment of its obligations under the agreement, which Parliament is expected to ratify before the end of the year.

An encouraging sign is that when China first let its terms be known, not a few of them were exactly what Britain and the Hong Kong community would have wanted: continuation of free port status, international banking and financing with free flow of capital, unrestricted travel in and out of Hong Kong for its residents, retention of the legal system and the liberal way of life, and so on. This indicated that China had finally understood what it had long refused to say publicly: that Hong Kong's style of living and working is attractive and profitable for all concerned.

Now that the tumult and shouting have died, people in Hong Kong and Peking are asking themselves: what was all the fuss about? The Hong Kong dollar has survived and even appreciated on the coat-tails of the greenback. The stock market has not collapsed. There have been no riots on the streets.

If the agreement means an end to excessive building and despoilation of the environment, Hong Kong people should be glad. So why is there still a persistent, somewhat surly unease?

The first reason is the historical experience of promises broken by powerful, totalitarian countries, which are regarded as ruthless, untruthful and relentless in pursuit of their aims.

How could little Hong Kong hope to keep its British-style freedoms once Britain pulls out and the honouring of the agreement is entirely in China's hands? Will it really give Hong Kong 50 years of liberal capitalist society from 1997, or will a future Chinese leadership decide that the agreement is no more than a "scrap of paper" and swallow Hong Kong into its huge socialist maw?

The best reassurance against this is that China in 1997 will still need the money and know-how which it

Hongko

On September 26 the British and Chinese initialled a draft agreement in Peking for the restoration of Hong Kong to China in 1997. This Special Report looks at the state of the colony in the wake of that agreement. David Bonavia, Peking Correspondent, begins by stressing the need for China to fulfil its obligations under the agreement if Hong Kong's prosperity is to last



Here's to the future: Sir Richard Evans, British ambassador, dines a toast with Chinese officials after the initialling

gets from Hong Kong now. But will it need them as urgently as now, or will there be another upsurge of politically-inspired "do-it-ourselves"?

It is largely up to Britain, the EEC and the United States to involve China in so many international agreements and cooperative efforts in the meantime that it will make no sense for it to try to go it alone again.

In this sense, Britain and the rest of the capitalist world are not powerless to influence China's future attitude towards the agreement. By continuing to invest in Hong Kong, and using it as a base from which to handle investments in, and trade with, China, they can make it more secure.

Though mainland Chinese society and Hong Kong society are still a long way apart, the recent National Day parade in Peking did stress the importance the present Peking leaders attach to consumer goods, food, housing, education and technology — things which share undoubted priority in the minds of Hong Kong people. One of the floats showed people of different ethnic groups standing around a huge and well-stocked refrigerator, which is gradually becoming a common feature in Chinese homes. The onset of anything like affluence will

doubtless be the sale of air conditioners, which are as badly needed in Peking's summer as in Hong Kong's.

Civil rights are a reason for great concern. *Amnesty International* — by design, no doubt — published its report listing abuses of civil rights in China on the day the Hong Kong agreement was signed. Lawyers and ordinary people will be rightly concerned that the present amateurish and frequently wrongful administration of justice in China should not be extended to Hong Kong.

Despite the introduction of new legal codes in 1980 and since then, most court proceedings in China are similar to those of the Soviet Union, without what a British lawyer would consider nearly sufficient defence of the accused person's rights. The trial of the erstwhile "Gang of Four" was a grim reminder of how socialist justice works when the safeguards are not present or are too weak.

The 15-year sentence on the idealistic young dissident Wei Jingsheng was another reminder that socialist courts will resort to the crudest bullying and vengeance if a defendant shows any spirit.

Partly as a reaction to the anarchy of the cultural revolution period, the leadership of Deng Xiaoping in-

veighs against "excessive" freedom of speech or demonstration. The rights of assembly and free demonstration, as well as the right to strike, are effectively ruled out by the laws and constitution.

"Counter-revolutionary" activity and propaganda are wide enough categories to cover practically

anything, displeasing to the authorities, and Western liberals who admire China should remember that its prisons are full of people accused of nothing more than extra-marital relations.

It is particularly important that China show willingness to stand by its promise to allow Hong Kong res-

idents freedom of travel, and if they wish, emigration, after 1997. This is the most effective way of reducing the brain drain before then that may prove more damaging to Hong Kong in the long run than outflow of capital, which can come back whenever it sees an advantage.

If they see better advantages for themselves in jobs which are being localised more quickly than would have been the case without the hand-over, a fair number of experienced people may opt to stay on. Career prospects, after all, are not so bright just now in the countries where Chinese emigrants have traditionally gone — Britain, the United States, Canada and Australia.

If people in Britain feel guilty about handing Hong Kong and its nearly six million people over to China, the strength of promises made 13 years in advance, they may as well know that the average man in Hong Kong is not bitter towards the British. Race relations in Hong Kong have always been good for the simple reason that the Chinese regard themselves as the match of anybody, and consider anybody who looks down on them to be merely silly.

The commonest attitude of Chinese people in Hong Kong over

The agreement in brief

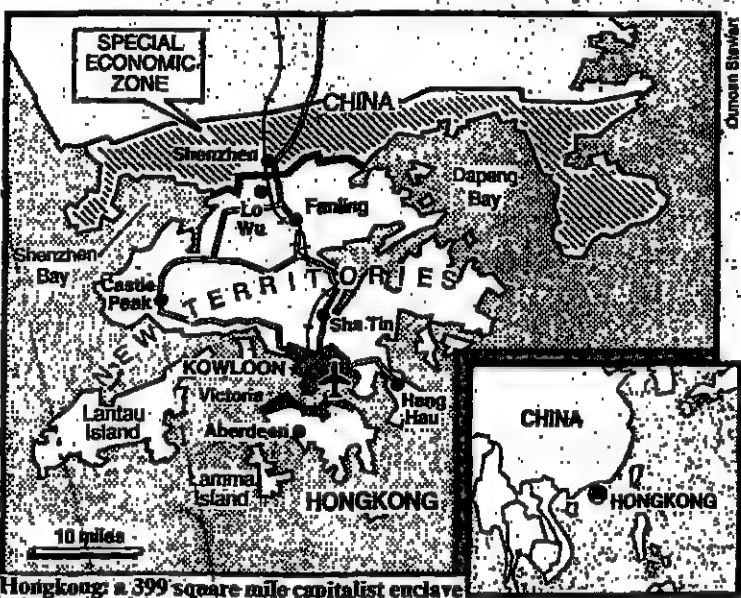
- China will resume sovereignty over Hong Kong from July 1, 1997, and will set up a Hong Kong special administrative region.
- The region will have a high degree of autonomy, except for defence and foreign affairs.
- The region will have executive, legislative, and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication. Laws now in force in Hong Kong will remain basically unchanged.
- The regional government will consist of local inhabitants, and the chief executive will be appointed by Peking on the basis of elections and consultations held locally.
- Freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, travel, movement, correspondence, strike, choice of occupation, academic research and religious belief will be ensured by law. Private property, business ownership, right of inheritance and foreign investment will be legally protected.
- The region will remain a free port and a separate customs territory.
- The region will remain an international financial centre, with free flow of capital and a freely convertible currency (the Hong Kong dollar).
- The region will have independent finances and the Chinese government will not levy taxes on it.
- The region may maintain and develop its own economic and cultural relations and conclude agreements with states, regions and international organizations. The regional government may issue travel documents for entry into, and exit from, Hong Kong.

● These basic policies will remain unchanged for 50 years; a Sino-British joint liaison group will be set up to ensure a smooth transfer of government in 1997 and to implement the agreement; the agreement will come into force by June 30, 1985.

the years has been: "We don't particularly like being ruled by foreigners, but it's not the first time in history, and we enjoy certain important advantages as long as it lasts. Anyway, we have always been able to manipulate foreigners who happen to be ruling us. If it's coming to an end now, we shall just have to manipulate the newcomers, and that's no novelty either."

If there is one type of person a Cantonese dislikes, it is a high-minded, bureaucratic official from north China. So Peking has been wise to say it will let the people of Hong Kong choose their own leaders (with a right of veto for Peking when it comes to the most senior ones, however). Here, too, China has the chance to demonstrate its sincerity, despite the great disparity between the concept of "elections" under socialism and those in countries with free parliamentary systems.

The Hong Kong government has produced sensible, if cautious, proposals for gradual democratisation, and Peking will be doing itself harm if it merely sits on the fence and grumbles about this, as has been the case so far. All three parties will have to spend the next 13 years decanting the new wine of mutual trust into the old bottles of "confidence".



Hong Kong: a 399 square mile capitalist enclave

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Most business people in the United Kingdom already know that Hong Kong is one of the world's leading exporters.

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Last year for instance, Hong Kong imported close to £16,000 million worth of foreign goods and services from all over the globe.

Britain, being one of our most important trading partners, shared in this multi-million pound bonanza to the record tune of almost £700 million.



Already, in the first six months of 1984 our imports from the U.K. have soared to an all-time high of over £400 million, a 23% increase over the same period in 1983.

The amazing variety of Hong Kong's British imports is staggering in itself. They include everything from the latest Rolls-Royce jet engines to tiny little pots of home-made marmalade, from massive power generators to the finest woollen knitwear garments and much, much more.

As you can see the trading partnership between Hong Kong and Britain is booming and these days, that's good news for all of us.

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Loss of face on China's road to capitalism

In some ways the Chinese have been as good as their word. Activity in Hong Kong by various Chinese official and semi-official trade and industrial bodies has picked up conspicuously over the past 14 months, after pronouncements from Peking that China was interested in investing in the colony. This was a radical departure from Peking's traditional emphasis on attracting investment to China and was taken in the wake of a run on confidence in the future of Hong Kong.

The Chinese have expressed interest in setting up factories and going into joint ventures in the territory's industries, ostensibly to show their confidence in Hong Kong's economic and political prospects and specifically to absorb local technological expertise. Though these intentions have been much publicized, actual investment has so far been limited to one or two textile finishing and dyeing factories - among these was a US \$5.5 million (about £4.3m) joint venture between China's trading arm in Hong Kong, China Resources, and a Hong Kong textiles industrialist.

China Resources, in what political observers saw as recognition of the British-based legal system in Hong Kong, filed for local incorporation in July 1983 after more than three decades of operation in the

market. The purchase by Sin King enterprises, a China Resources subsidiary, of a 35 per cent equity in a publicly quoted electronics firm, Conic Investment, at a cost of some HK\$178 million, has become an embarrassment. The debt-ridden company turned out to be in worse trouble than the new shareholders had bargained for and, to make matters worse, the chairman, Alex Au, had fled the territory, leaving millions of dollars of debt unaccounted for.

The judgment of investors from China was again called into question when a much-heralded purchase of a residential housing development flopped. This time the deal did not involve China Resources but a relative newcomer, 64-year-old Wang Guangyong, a self-styled capitalist and brother-in-law of Liu Shaoqi, former Chinese head of state. Backed by top Chinese leaders, Mr Wang lost no time in wheeling and dealing. Through his main vehicle, Ever Bright, he became involved in property, tourism, machinery and off-shore oil support services.

Since arriving on the scene last year, Mr Wang has entered into a number of "confidence-boosting" deals, the best known of which was the HK\$1 billion purchase earlier this year of a luxury residential project from a local company, International City Holdings (ICH), chaired by the highly influential property tycoon, Li Ka-shing.

The deal, when it was known, propped up the stock market as punters bought into ICH. A few months later, however, when it came to signing a formal agreement, Mr Wang backed out with his wallet practically intact because, unknown to the public, he was covered by the fine print in the provisional contract. Although he lost little money in this case, Mr Wang lost much face, and the confidence he had been trying to build up suffered a setback.

He was, however, more successful in his trading activities through Ever Bright, which has been importing equipment, second-hand machinery and trucks for various Chinese provinces.

Other recent major Chinese projects include the building of the Bank of China's new headquarters at an estimated cost of HK \$1 billion - the Central site has cost the bank a further HK \$1 billion - and a joint venture by another China Resources-related firm, Hua Ko Electronics, with Hong Kong, American and Swedish interests, in marketing and installing mobile radio telephones.

Mr Wang estimated that China's total investment would amount to about US \$4 billion, which some analysts reckon is about the same level as United States investment in Hong Kong. There are no official or other known statistics on overall investment in the colony, though there have been attempts by various business groups to put a figure on investment by country of origin. Estimates on Chinese involvement in Hong Kong differ so widely that they are unreliable.

Elizabeth Cheng
Far Eastern Economic Review

Like a ship making its way unseen at the centre of a storm, Hong Kong's economy has been experiencing an export-led boom as the political crisis over the future of the territory beyond 1997 has unfolded.

Supposed barometers of the economy such as the local stockmarket and the exchange rate of the Hong Kong dollar have consistently given misleadingly low readings.

There are still major uncertainties over the future of Hong Kong beyond 1997, when sovereignty reverts to China, uncertainties which have not been dispelled entirely by the initialling of an agreement on Hong Kong by Britain and China at the end of last month. However, underlying economic trends look relatively healthy.

Sir John Brembridge, the financial secretary, spent these out in his mid-year review of the economy on September 14.

He contrasted the currently quite strong economic performance with that in 1982, when Hong Kong's vital domestic exports declined by 2.5 per cent and the gross domestic product (gdp) grew by only 2.2 per cent.

In that year, too, the property and banking sectors encountered severe problems.

An export-led recovery began in the second quarter of 1983, on the back of economic recovery in the US. By this time, however, rising political uncertainty over 1997 and the continued cyclical downturn in the property sector brought about a sharp decline in private sector spending on building and construction. Overall, though, the gdp did manage a real growth of 5.2 per cent in 1983.

Domestic exports

For 1984, Sir John is forecasting a real gdp growth of 8 per cent - up from his earlier forecast of 6 per cent - mainly because of the surprising strength of the US economy and the way in which the high value of the US dollar continues to suck in imports.

The United States is by far and away Hong Kong's biggest single market for major export categories such as textiles, toys and electronic goods. A heavy question mark hangs over textiles, however, since Washington introduced much tighter rules-of-origin criteria on textile imports in September 7.

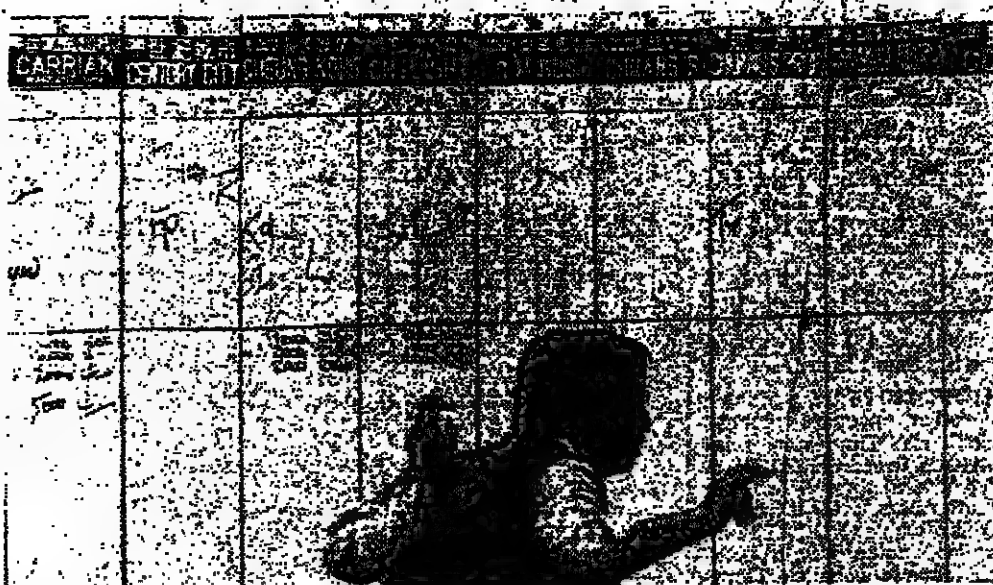
Hong Kong's export growth so far this year has been remarkable and, if projections by the IMF and the rest of an overall growth in world trade of about 5 per cent this year prove correct, it should continue at a high rate at least until the end of the year.

Domestic exports grew by no less than 45 per cent in nominal terms in the first half of 1984 compared with the first half of 1983, or by 25 per cent in real (inflation-adjusted) terms. Broken down among Hong Kong's three largest markets, (the US, Britain and China) domestic exports grew in real terms by 36 per cent, 15 per cent and 57 per cent respectively. Total re-exports rose by 55 per cent in nominal, or 34 per cent in real, terms and imports increased by 39 per cent in nominal, and 19 per cent in real terms.

The visible trade gap (the proportion of the import bill not covered by export earnings) narrowed to 5 per cent in the first half of the year, compared with 12 per cent in the comparable period of last year.

The Hong Kong dollar, which last September ended its free float and was linked to the US

Immediate prospects for trade look good, but doubts about the future are growing



High-speed share dealing on the Hong Kong stock exchange. But will investor confidence in the colony evaporate as 1997 draws near?

The big uncertainties

dollar to curb a major crisis of confidence in the currency, has moved upwards but not under the impact of an improved trade balance. It has appreciated by more than 10 per cent since last October on a trade-weighted basis because of being pegged in effect to the US currency.

That, however, has played havoc with local interest rates. The Hong Kong Association of Banks, which administers an official cartel on deposit rates, lowered rates no fewer than six times between October 1983 and March 1984, and has since had to revise them up again six times. Volatility has switched from the exchange rate to interest rates as the authorities try to second-guess speculators switching back and forth between Hong Kong and US dollars.

With prime lending rate still at 15 per cent, despite a couple of further rate reductions since August, the rate of growth of bank credit (apart from vigorous trade-financing activity) is

naturally limited, and the property market, as Sir John Brembridge put it, remains "torpid".

Local property companies have not only suffered savage write-downs in their portfolios but the biggest of them, Hongkong Land, continues to groan under a huge interest burden while no revenue is expected to accrue from its biggest-ever development, Exchange Square on the waterfront of the business district, until early next year. So interest charges are meanwhile having to be capitalized.

Local interest rates remain strictly at the mercy of those in the US and no one is taking bets on which way the latter are likely to move. Largely as a result of high interest rates, private-sector expenditure on building and construction (as well as developers' margins) are expected to decline further this year.

Even with the offset of increased spending on plant and equipment, financed largely out

of manufacturers' earnings rather than bank loans, and continued government spending on things like housing and the Mass Transit Railway, total gross domestic capital formation is likely to show no growth over 1984 as a whole.

Sir John, however, claims that this is a phenomenon which is not likely to persist in the long term and is therefore not a major cause for serious concern. Others see less cause for optimism unless there is a sustained downturn in US interest rates and a final dissipation of the 1997 jitter in Hong Kong.

Inflation, meanwhile, has remained a good deal higher in Hong Kong than elsewhere, largely reflecting the dramatic decline in the value of the Hong Kong dollar last year. The consumer price index rose on average by some 10 per cent in the first seven months of this year. However, the rate has slowed since January, when it was running at 12.4 per cent and is expected to moderate still

REAL GROWTH RATES IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (PERCENTAGE)

	1983	Budget forecast	Revised forecast
Private consumption	7.1	7	8
Government consumption	5.3	5	4
Gross fixed capital formation	-5.7	3	5
Building and construction	-12.2	-2	-13
Private	18.2	9	4
Public	-18.9	-2	-13
Developers' margin	1	6	17
Bank and non-bank	14.6	12	20
Total exports	14.3	10	16
Domestic exports	15.2	16	25
Re-exports	3.4	11	16
Imports	11.3	2	7
Exports of services	5.2	6	8
Gross domestic product	5.2	6	8
Per capita gdp	7.4	8	11
Total final demand	2.1	8	5
Domestic demand			

Source: Hong Kong government

further to an annual rate of around 7 per cent by the end of the year.

If the exchange rate can be held at its present level, which means suffering punishingly high interest rates, inflation should continue to decline. Unemployment is running at a low 3.4 per cent and underemployment at just 0.9 per cent. The export-led recovery is helping to maintain a strong position on jobs, even if this exerts some upward pressure on inflation.

Land revenues

Perhaps the biggest uncertainty lies in government revenues. Land sales, traditionally the biggest single element of public revenues, have been almost stagnant and corporate tax revenues have been depressed in the property sector.

Sir John hopes to contain the budget deficit this year within less than the budgeted HK\$2.1bn (about £210m) - not allowing for the proceeds of a recent HK\$1bn bond issue - but he made it very clear in his mid-term review that public spending is going to have to be tightly constrained next year.

Apart from the sluggish level of land sales, there is great

uncertainty over the government's continuing freedom to employ land sale revenues as and when it wishes. China is fearful that the colonial government might try to sell off all available land before 1997 and "do a bunk" with the money, as one official expressed it.

Peking has suggested therefore that at least part of land sale revenues should go into a kind of escrow account for the benefit of the successor administration in Hong Kong after 1997. The present administration, which badly needs these revenues to maintain its budgeted capital expenditures, is naturally not keen on this proposal. Without unhindered access to land revenues, Hong Kong might have to raise taxes, something which the government is loathe to do. Negotiations continue on this delicate issue.

The external environment remains all-important. Trade represents no less than 163 per cent of Hong Kong's gdp and, though exports to China are growing constantly, it is the outlook for trade with the rest of the world which determines ultimate prosperity.

Anthony Rowley

Business Editor

Far Eastern Economic Review

colony as a national trading firm under China's Ministry of Foreign Trade. The newly registered company's share capital amounted to HK\$200m (about £20m).

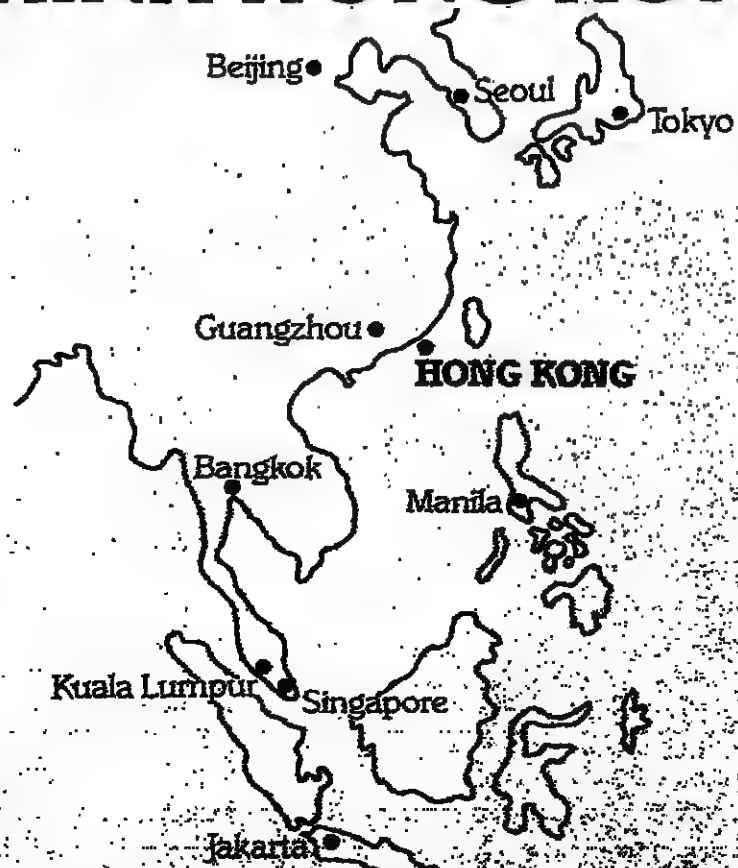
Two months later the company opened a high-quality department store managed by a new subsidiary, The China Resources Arland Co. Located in one of Hong Kong's busiest and oldest districts, Wanchai, the store occupies a 25,000 sq ft area and displays products ranging from fur garments, herbs, jewelry and mahogany furniture to household utensils and toys.

Arland is one of many subsidiaries of China Resources which include Ng Fung Hong (cereals, oil and foodstuffs), Chinese Arts and Crafts (HK) (arts and crafts) and Teck Soon Hong (native produce and animal by-products).

China has attempted to enter the electronics industry and to capitalize on the property

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Last in and first out of the recession again

In the past two years, as Hongkong has agonized about its future, its dependence on China has grown dramatically and, as China has talked to Britain about a resumption of sovereignty, its dependence on Hongkong has grown in equal proportions.

It has not, however, been an enforced process. Hongkong has not kow-towed. China has not been trying to comfort and reassure. And both have benefited immensely. Nowhere is this growing relationship more graphically shown than in their trade figures.

In the first six months of 1984 China's worldwide exports flourished. With sales of oil, cotton, textiles, corn, rice and soybeans in the forefront, they climbed by 13.4 per cent to reach US \$11.54 billion (about £3 bn). That presages a much larger increase over last year's figures than forecast.

In percentage terms, Hongkong did three times as well. Demonstrating its new traditional ability to be "last in and first out of recession", its factories increased their global sales by 45 per cent to reach HK \$62.64 billion (about £6.2 bn) in the first six months of this year.

Although clothing still represents exactly a third of Hongkong's domestic exports (and grew by 47 per cent in the January-June period), it was the territory's advanced industries which showed really spectacular

growth. Reflecting the way that Hongkong has had to remorselessly upgrade its manufacturing, parts for data processing machines grew by 105 per cent, electric power machinery by 80 per cent, telecommunications equipment by 63 per cent and whole data processing machines by 367 per cent.

Hongkong's trade has been pulled along by the US economy, which takes slightly more than two-fifths of all the colony's exports and five times as much as Britain, its next best customer.

Individually, therefore, and with their totally different exports, Hongkong and China are doing extremely well this year. However, both those performances are put in the shade by the increase in business that they are doing together.

Hongkong's sales to China in the first half of this year increased by 82 per cent, to reach HK \$4.53 bn, displacing West Germany as its third best customer. Its purchases from China went up by 51 per cent in that period, to HK \$26.91 bn (more than its total two-way trade with the EEC).

However, it is in Hongkong's entrepôt trade with China - or "reexports", as it classifies it in its trade statistics - that the growing relationship and interdependence between the two is most dramatically demonstrated.

TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE (HK\$m)

	1983	% change 1983/82	Jan-June 1984	% change 1984/1983
Domestic exports	104,405	+26	62,641	+45
Re-exports	55,294	+27	37,231	+35
Imports	175,442	+23	105,554	+39
Total trade	335,141	+24	205,426	+43
Trade balance	-14,743	-	-5,682	-

REEXPORTS - BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Value (HK\$m)	Share of reexports (%)	Share of total exports (%)
China	19,861	45.9	35.9
Japan	11,629	28.6	20.7
US	9,638	31.2	16.7
Taiwan	2,573	28.8	4.1
Korea	1,398	26.9	2.4
Germany	1,221	27.5	2.2
Others	13,793	27.2	24.3
Total	55,294	32.1	100.0

TOP MARKETS FOR REEXPORTS 1983

	Value (HK\$m)	Share of total reexports (%)	Increase over 1982 (%)
China	12,183	51.3	+52.4
US	8,028	14.3	+43.8
Singapore	4,323	8.0	+24.9
Taiwan	3,884	8.3	+15.8
Taiwan	3,454	8.1	+28.8
Japan	3,178	8.0	+23.8

Source: Hongkong Trade Development Council

Having fallen by 1 per cent between 1981 and 1982 - hit by the world recession, but more so by the way that China was rethinking how it should advance industrially, having moved away from the "big project" approach - it grew by 52 per cent last year. In the first six months of 1984 it expanded by no less than 139 per cent.

At HK \$10.26 bn, the value of "other people's goods" traded via Hongkong with China in six months, worth much more than Hongkong manufacturers sold there last year as a whole (HK \$6.22 bn). To put it another way, that six-month figure equals Hongkong's combined exports in 1983 to Japan, Holland, France, Switzerland and Sweden, all of which figure prominently among its top 20 markets.

Hongkong's natural deep-water harbour, which made it such an ideal base to trade with a once-reluctant China, remains a great asset, and investment in its container port over the next few years will make it the world's second largest. Interestingly, many products made in both Taiwan and South Korea are being sold into China through these facilities.

Len Dunning, executive director of the Hongkong Trade Development Council, has spent the past two years talking to his counterparts in the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, about how they can cooperate. One of the fruits of those discussions may soon be a link-up between the HKTDC's worldwide computerized trade intelligence network and the Communist export development agency.

"In 1978, China ranked as Hongkong's 37th largest market," Mr Dunning said. "By the following year it had jumped to 15th place. This rapid progress continued and, in 1982, China reached fourth position."

"Last year, Hongkong's exports to China amounted to almost US\$800 million, an increase of 64 per cent for the year. If this rapid growth is sustained, it seems likely that, within a year or two, Hongkong could be selling more to China than to any other country except the United States."

John Lawless

Tenants moving back to prime sites as the rents slump

The property market in Hongkong is still right at the bottom of the slump which has affected the colony since the boom of 1978 to 1981 collapsed. The problem is simply one of supply and demand - too much space chasing too few tenants. The uncertainty about the future of Hongkong has had an influence, but the effects are mainly indirect.

The biggest concern over the handover of control to China was how the small print would affect land rights. The Chinese promise that property rights will continue to be protected by law has been reassuring though there are still some worries about possible changes to leases on land sold by the government and previously set at 999 years. But the real difficulty remains that while the Sino-British agreement may prove to be a masterpiece of legislation the market is still badly oversupplied.

According to current estimates, between 2 million and 3 million square feet of "grade A" office space is empty in Hongkong. The property market cannot hope to improve until that vacant space starts to move. In the Kowloon area the market is better, with little first class property available now and the prospect of all prime space being taken up by next March.

Why the rents do not rise

Causeway Bay/Wanchai should also be full by the end of 1985, despite 180,000 sq ft of space developed by Hongkong Land coming on stream. The most difficult area remains Central. Hongkong's central business district, where about 2 million square feet of prime space is available. With an historic annual take-up of around 400,000 sq ft that represents three years' of oversupply.

On top of this, Hongkong Land will add 1.2 million square feet in March when its Exchange Square development becomes available. Under such circumstances rents do not rise.

Exchange Square, probably the biggest office development in Asia, will take two years to let fully. Therefore, the argument runs, by the end of 1986 there will be a "perceived shortage". In other words, although space will still be available, it will not necessarily be in the buildings that potential tenants would put as their first choice.

The postponement of schemes due to be started will also help reduce vacant space to manageable proportions by the end of 1986.

The colony's property market is still sagging and it may take another two years before all the top offices are let - and that is after a cutback in new developments

Back in 1982, when the boom was petering out, it was estimated that the potential supply of top-quality offices throughout the colony was about 21 million square feet. In 1983 this was revised downwards to about 11 million square feet and now stands at about 6.5 million square feet.

It is possible, though unlikely, that there could be an undersupply of space by 1987 unless some of the postponed schemes are revived.

New banks are moving in

Between now and 1987 the supply of grade A space in Central will be accounted for almost wholly by Exchange Square, the Hongkong Club Building, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building and Wheelock House.

Property analysts in Hongkong reckon that the net result of this pattern - and they believe it has already started - is a movement back to Central. Rents in Central are currently 30 per cent lower than they were at the peak of the boom. In the boom rents reached around HK\$30 (about £3) per square foot a month. The current level is around HK\$20.

These more realistic levels mean that companies which decentralised out of Central are now moving back in. A year ago, Hongkong Land's portfolio showed an 88 per cent occupancy rate in Central. The figure is now 94 per cent on the same buildings.

About 40 per cent of the new 140,000 sq ft Hongkong Club building is now leased. Five of the tenants are new to the Central district, while three are new to Hongkong itself. The three are all banks, from Japan, Indonesia and South Africa. The other two tenants have been drawn from other buildings in Hongkong Land's portfolio, but one took double the space rented before, while the other took three times as much.

Hongkong Land hopes that the Club will be fully let by the end of this year and that a similar pattern will be repeated when it lets Exchange Square. It is worried that while Exchange Square will prove attractive to international banks and multinational companies, it will merely suck existing tenants out of its other buildings.

So far no-one has taken space in Exchange Square. One Hongkong property expert said: "They need HK\$40, they want HK\$20 but will probably get between HK\$17 and HK\$19 - and wait 12 months for it."

In fact, Hongkong Land should do a little better than that. The Hongkong Club is being let at around HK\$20, including air-conditioning and maintenance. Anyone going into Exchange Square would expect to pay more than that.

The interest shown in the Hongkong Club also illustrates what attracts tenants. The club building has been built to the highest standards and latest technology and is being let at a basic rent of HK\$17.50 exclusive of air conditioning and maintenance. Nearby, the less glamorous Sutherland House is currently almost unlettable at only HK\$12.

Financial institutions account for about 85 per cent of Hongkong Land's tenants in Central, against about 50 per cent five years ago. The difference, according to Jones Lang Wootton, is that then the banks need for space in Central made demand insensitive to rent levels.

Top standards and latest technology

Exchange Square remains an enigma. The development is extremely expensive (HK\$8,200 million), but has the attraction of sitting on the last remaining waterfront site in Central. The building will also include the new unified Hongkong stock exchange, an added bonus, but Hongkong Land is committed to building a third tower by 1989.

There is some doubt as to how long Exchange Square will be the last waterfront site. The Central waterfront has already been moved twice as land has been reclaimed. The Government has carried out a feasibility study to reclaim more land but implementation seems a long way off; there are easier areas to reclaim, such as Wanchai.

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HONGKONG

Politically inert or not, the population must now play its part

Class of '97: the college style of government

Amid the general euphoria over the conclusion of an agreement on Hong Kong's future, one of the most vital topics has received hardly any treatment: the grooming of the territory for eventual self-government.

Ironically, Hong Kong as part of China is planned to be more democratic than it has ever been under Britain — if the provisions of the agreement are strictly adhered to. And it is the colonial administration which has drawn up plans for an unwelcome degree of public participation in elections to the legislature and possibly even to the powerful Executive Council. The draft proposals for the slow democratization of the territory's government were published last July in a Green Paper called *The further development of representative government in Hong Kong*.

This aims to develop the present electoral system, which applies only to the Urban Council and since 1982, to the newly formed District Boards. A structure resembling a lower two-thirds of a pyramid has been achieved by letting some elected members of the Urban Council and District Boards sit on the Legislative Council, which is composed of ex-officio members and unofficial members appointed by the Governor. This has in recent years made it possible for unofficial members to oppose successfully legislation proposed by the government, but on the whole it is a docile body.

Until now there have been no party politics in Hong Kong, the elections being contested by individual public figures in their own right. Both the Hong Kong and Peking governments would look askance at attempts by anyone to establish a two-party or multi-party system, with its inevitable conflicts and, perhaps, abuses.

Muted reaction

The system proposed to be put into effect piecemeal between now and 1997 depends heavily on electoral colleges, representing the economic and professional sectors of Hong Kong society, the Green Paper said. It went on: "Direct elections would run the risk of a swift introduction of adversarial politics, and would introduce an element of instability at a crucial time." China is evidently in agreement with this and its muted reaction to the Green Paper suggests that even the relatively cautious steps towards self-rule which it contains are considered in

Peking to be over-hasty or downright undesirable.

The Hong Kong government's proposals envisage the election of unofficial members of the Legislative Council by an electoral college of the Urban Council, District Board members, a new "Regional Council" not yet set up, and by "functional groups" of business and professional people. The goal would be to have 24 elected members out of a total of 50, with 16 unofficials appointed by the Governor, and only 10 officials. A more advanced option for 1991 would have 40 elected members, 10 officials and none appointed by the Governor, as against 29 appointed by him at present.

The Executive Council — the main policy-making body — will follow more slowly, if at all, the process of democratization. The Executive Council, chaired by the Governor, has four ex-officio members — the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Commander British Forces. It is not proposed that this be changed.

What is on the cards is that by 1988, four of the present 12 unofficial members appointed by the Governor should be elected by the Legislative Council, this rising to eight in 1991, with only two appointed by the Governor, bringing the total membership down to 14 from 16 as at present. It is also envisaged that the Governor's present powers — which are in practice considerable and in emergency unlimited — should be reviewed.

Again the concept of electoral college has been utilized. In the case of the Governor, it could be composed of all unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils (UMELCO), already a significant moral force in government.

Constitution

Under the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's terms of constitution from 1997 on, the Governor is to be elected or otherwise chosen by the people of Hong Kong, but appointed, that is, confirmed, by the Peking government.

These modest proposals for progressive reform will give the people of Hong Kong a chance to show whether they are really as politically inert as they have often been portrayed, or whether that has merely been a function of the absence of political channels for participation in the past.

David Bonavia

Finance: taking stock of the market

Hong Kong is the world's third most important financial centre after London and New York. It has also emerged as the cheapest. But its ability to maintain this position against other up-and-coming centres such as Tokyo and Singapore depends on a number of factors, not least the colony's political future during the run-up to 1997 and afterwards.

The biggest single change taking place now is the unification of the colony's four stock exchanges into a single unit. By 1986 the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong will have moved into a purpose-built hall in Exchange Square, at about \$820m, probably the most expensive single property development in Asia, if not the world.

The new exchange, first incorporated in 1981, will include the Hong Kong, Far East, Kam Ngan and Kowloon stock exchanges. The Hong Kong is the oldest and provides the basis for the Hang Seng Index of share performance but the Kam Ngan and the Far East are the biggest.

The government believes that a single exchange will be easier to regulate. The new exchange must come into existence before December 31, 1985, although it is likely to be the following year before it begins to trade. The unification will remove some big anomalies — such as the current difficulty of a share being suspended on one exchange but still trading on another.

The unification will also make it easier to implement the tougher regulations which are necessary if the Hong Kong stock market is to maintain world-wide credibility. Since 1981, Mr Robert Fell, Hong Kong's Commissioner for Securities, who was brought in from the London Stock Exchange, has introduced stiffer rules.

These include disclosure of an investment in a company when it passes 34.9 per cent followed by a mandatory bid. This trigger point is high compared with more mature markets such as London but it has established a principle in a market where

local investors have always tended to regard public companies which they started as remaining part of their private domain.

The present system does have some advantages: there is a 24-hour cash settlement procedure and Hong Kong is one of the few places in the world where you can actually see your deals being done.

The passing of the old system will be mourned by many local stockbrokers and investors but, with the four present exchanges all within walking distance of each other, it makes sense to put them in the same building. The new exchange will occupy the first and second levels of the two towers which make up the first phase of the Exchange Square development and will operate in a huge trading hall unfettered by columns. Mr Fell, currently working from the nearby Connaught Centre, will be able to sit directly above the market he oversees.

The unification of the exchange will allow the establish-

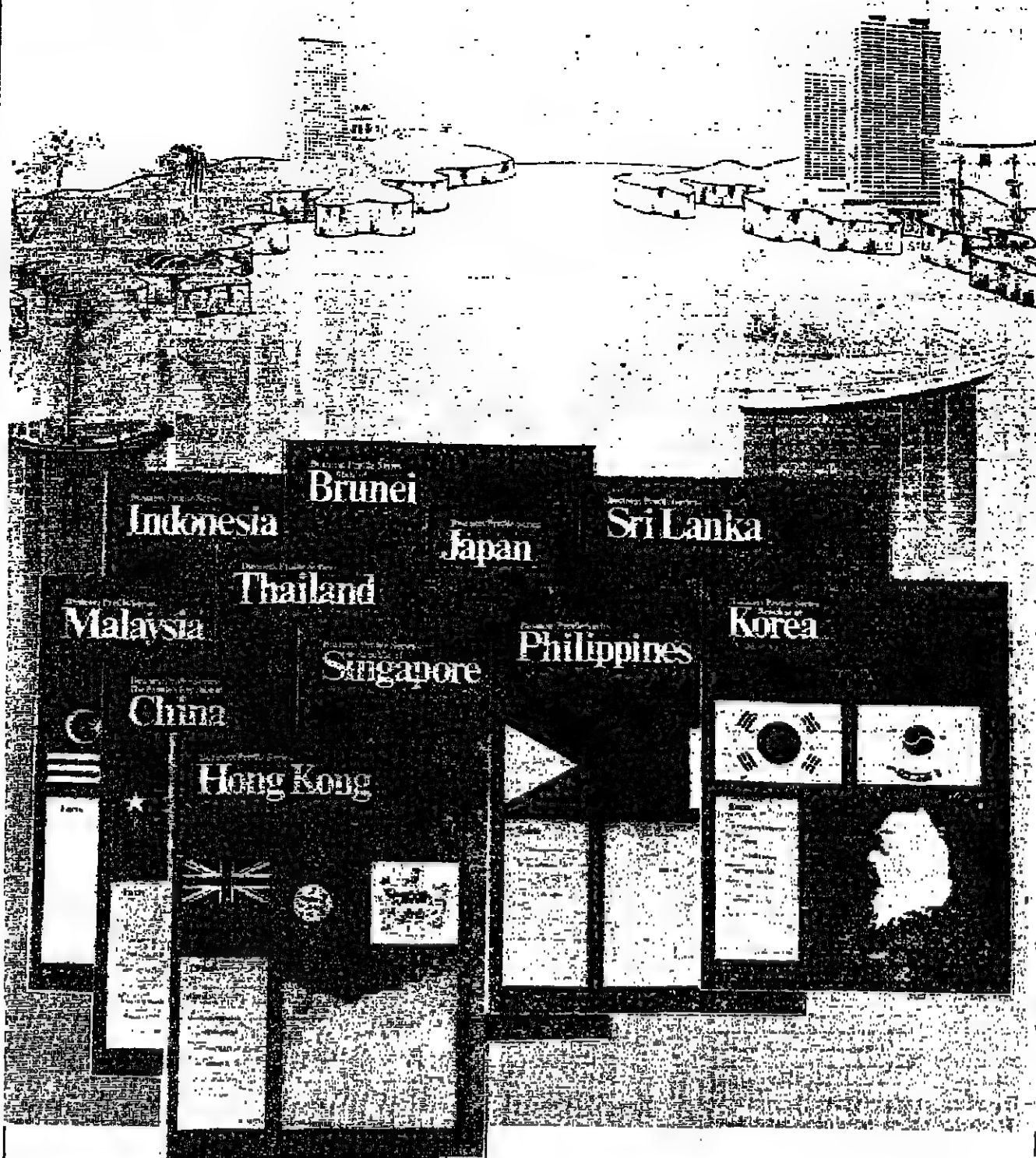
ment of a London-style quotations department, which will ensure fair play in the market and protect investors. The Hong Kong investment community has learned some sobering lessons from the collapse of companies like Conic (subsequently rescued by the Communist Chinese) and Carrian.

However, the creation of regulatory bodies such as a quotations department is only the beginning. Hong Kong needs to promote conventional investment services to help its market mature.

It requires a merchant banking system — Morgan Grenfell recently established a local office — and something similar to the London City Code on takeovers.

Stockbrokers in Hong Kong also need to find a bigger role. Much of the work that their counterparts in London do, such as bringing a company to the market, has remained the province of lawyers.

Jonathan Clare



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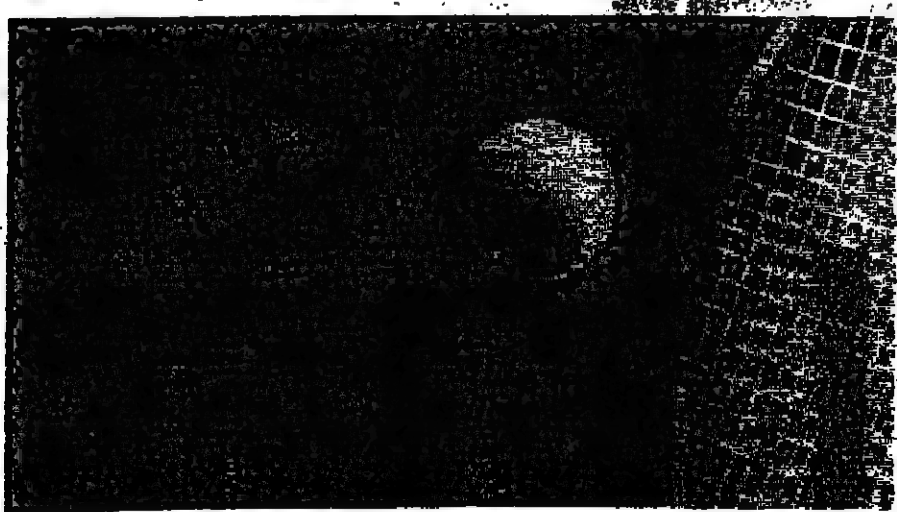
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No.	Company	Year price or loss
1	ELECTRICALS	
2	Thorne (FW)	
3	Whitworth Elec	
4	Amstrad	
5	Eurotherm	
6	Remco	
7	Rosaflex	
8	BSK	
9	Debiel	
10	Malvern Elec	
11	Prin	
12	Bell Bros	
13	BFB Industries	
14	May & Hassell	
15	Amec	
16	RAY	
17	Glenon (ML)	
18	Brookhouse Dasky	
19	Lang (J)	
20	Blue Circle	
21	INDUSTRIALS L-R	
22	Lilleshall	
23	Robertson Res	
24	Officer Elect Mach	
25	Moscow	
26	Rank Org	
27	Longdon Ind	
28	Neill (J)	
29	Marshall Univ	
30	Norcross	
31	Reiters	
32	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
33	Cape Ind	
34	Debon Park	
35	Salcock	
36	Brown (John)	
37	Belgrave	
38	De La Rue	
39	Benlon	
40	Broken Hill	
41	AAH	
42	Boots	

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MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly

BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

SHORTS

1984 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

MEDIUMS

1984 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

LONGS

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities lose momentum

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 1. Dealings End, Today. Contango Day, Oct 15. Settlement Day, Oct 12. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The real threat to the Trident programme

As Mr Michael Heseltine made clear in Brighton on Wednesday, the Government remains committed to the Trident programme which would cost, he said, £9 billion over 20 years. That commitment is unlikely to be shaken by the moral and political arguments of Trident's varied and vociferous opponents. It must, however, come under financial pressure if the pound continues to wilt in the shadow of the US dollar and the problems of public spending become less tractable. Mr Robert Sheldon, the Labour chairman of the Commons Public Accounts Committee, was clear on the point yesterday.

"Trident should be scrapped. But the decision must be taken quickly, before the procurement orders are placed and the cost of cancellation becomes almost as expensive as the project. It is a matter of months," he said.

Using Ministry of Defence estimates, Grieson Grant's analysts put Trident's cost now at £9.6 billion - 10 per cent more than the figure of £8.75 billion in the Defence White Paper published in May. The White Paper estimate was struck using a sterling-dollar rate of \$1.53; yesterday the rate was barely above \$1.22. A drop of 20 per cent in the exchange rate boosts Trident's cost, at 1983-84 prices, by about 10 per cent.

It is instructive to compare current with previous estimates of the Trident programme. The 1981 Defence White Paper (Cmd 8212/1-page 14) stated that using mid-1980 prices, a four-submarine force might cost in the region of £5 billion. By 1981, the figure had risen to £7.5 billion; in March of this year, it was put at £8.9 billion. Part of the cost escalation, according to City analysts, can be attributed to the alterations in sourcing.

Initially, about 30 per cent of the work was to be done in the US, with 70 per cent scheduled for Britain. By June this year, the split had become 45-55. Grieson Grant's analysts now estimate that the fall in the sterling-dollar rate has raised the dollar component above 50 per cent.

This swing increases importance of the exchange rate component; it also links the cost of the project with wider macroeconomic issues. The reelection of President Reagan in November on a soft fiscal policy programme would conceivably keep US rates high, and maintain pressure on the pound. Such pressure might become exceptionally acute in the late 1980s when Britain's North Sea oil revenues could peak according to Phillips and Drew, at around £9 billion in 1987-88.

These are the years, according to some estimates of peak Trident expenditure, having risen from £760m (1983-84 prices) in 1986 to £1.1 billion in 1988.

These estimates are based on official figures. Outside estimates paint an even darker financial picture. Mr David Greenwood, of the Centre for Defence Studies at Aberdeen University, who has been consistently sceptical about MoD estimates for Trident, initially put the cost of the programme at £10 billion. In the spring of this year, he upgraded his figure to £11.3 billion without, as he puts it, making much allowance for the inflationary potential of the US defence bureaucracy. Mr Greenwood now tentatively puts the cost at over £12 billion.

New policy wanted at Hambro Life

The interim results of Hambro Life Assurance, published yesterday, show in base relief the effect of Mr Nigel Lawson's decision to remove tax relief from life assurance premiums in his first Budget

last spring. The company admits that the substantial growth of new life business in the first quarter was followed by zero growth in the second quarter and "a significantly lower overall level" in the three months to the end of last month.

Happily for the bottom line, this change matched by a corresponding growth in pensions business. The result is that total premium income was £32m ahead at £256m for the first six months, a pedestrian performance by Hambro Life's traditional standards. New sums assured were actually unchanged at £1.62 billion.

While these figures have been enough to justify an increase in the interim dividend from 4.7p to 5.4p a share, Hambro Life expects the volume of business for the year to be at "a similar level to 1983". Profits business does not incur as much because new pensions business does not incur as much initial commission payment to intermediaries as do life policies.

Hambro Life has patently suffered more than the more orthodox life companies from the tax change, which has hit unit-linked policies harder than conventional with-profit endowment contracts which have continued to bloom in the mortgage market.

The response of Mr Mark Weinberg, Hambro Life's chairman, is typically positive. He sees "an opportunity to regroup", with the aim of resuming previous rates of growth next year.

While Hambro Life has been canvassing account holders at selected House of Fraser department stores, it still has a serious policy gap left by the decision not to merge with Charterhouse J. Rothschild, the widespread financial group. The stock market has so far kept faith with Mr Weinberg, but by this time next year, he and his team must come up with a powerful alternative strategy.

Record surplus for tactless Japanese

Market forces do not have the virtue of tact. So Japan has been obliged to record its biggest monthly trade surplus at the height of an American election campaign with heavy protectionist overtones. The September surplus at \$4.49 billion comfortably topped the previous \$4.02 billion peak last June and is almost double the corresponding month last year. It brings the trade surplus for the first six months of the fiscal year to \$17.8 billion (against \$12.7 billion last year) and confirms that Japan is well on the way to a record for the year.

Mr Noboru Takeshita, Japan's Finance Minister, chose yesterday to ponder in public the possibility of further measures to stimulate home demand - not an easy option when public debt service accounts for a quarter of budget revenue. At long last, however, it seems that Japan has become fed up with apologising for its success and has started pointing out the benefits of its combination of high trade surplus and even higher capital exports, or as Mr Takeshita calls them, "capital supplies". "Such capital supplies have helped interest rates in the United States stay at current levels. Had there been no such supplies, they might have been much higher," he said in Tokyo.

Quite so. The US cannot have the capital exports without the product imports. And it is the US rather than Japan that has chosen the combination of a high dollar and too big a budget deficit for domestic savings to finance that has brought this about.

Bank of England confident of Johnson Matthey 'safety net'

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

Top-level discussions were continuing in the City yesterday on the £100m package of indemnities which the Bank of England is trying to put together to back up the rescue of Johnson Matthey Bankers.

The Bank of England appears confident that the package will be achieved reasonably soon and it was being stressed yesterday that the idea was agreed in principle.

However, the banking community has been grumbling about being asked to put money at risk to rescue JMB and the clearers among others have been haggling over the size of contributions and various other elements.

The clearing banks were refusing to comment yesterday. The indemnity package ap-

pears to be confined to British banks with the London and Scottish clearers and at least one other big British bank being asked to make the biggest contribution £20m to £50m.

The negotiations between the Bank of England and the banks on the package are being viewed in some quarters as a test of the Bank of England's "moral authority" over the City.

One undercurrent in the negotiations appears to be lingering resentment among the clearing banks at the buffering they have received in recent Budgets, first with the windfall profits tax and this year with the ending of capital allowanc-

The JMB safety net (£m)	
Bullion dealers	30
Top merchant banks	10
Clearing banks	20-50
Bank of England	10
The Target	100

interests of the clearers. One clearing banker said yesterday that this had made the banks more hawkish in dealing with officialdom.

Even the accepting houses, which have traditionally been very close to the Bank of England, agreed to a provisional contribution of £10m with considerable reluctance.

Many merchant banks recognize the importance of pulling together to help protect the wider interests of the City. But there was considerable unhappiness about having to contribute

when many had nothing to do with JMB and there are believed to have been forthright discussions between the accepting houses and the Bank of England before the contribution was agreed.

Many bankers who have been asked to stump up towards the indemnities are still uncertain about the degree of risk they are assuming. The official view appears to be that the indemnities will be called only as a last resort to cover provisions needed on JMB's commercial loan portfolio of about £450m if the present capital of about £170m is swallowed up.

The Bank of England is still examining the loan portfolio. However, some bankers are under the impression that their indemnities are very likely to be called.

NY selling pulls dollar back after strong day

By David Smith Economics Correspondent

The dollar, after trading strongly for most of the day in Europe, fell back sharply yesterday as a result of a large commercial selling order from New York. Dealers said the threat of central bank intervention still overshadowed the dollar and that there was uncertainty ahead of a number of important US economic statistics.

The dollar traded at around DM 3.11 for most of the day in Europe, before being pulled back to DM 3.09 after the New York selling. It closed in London at DM 3.092, down 70 points on the day.

Sterling gained against the dollar towards the close but was still 15 points down on the day at \$1.2285. The sterling index was unchanged at 76.3.

Today's US retail sales figures, together with industrial output, housing starts, real income and GNP data next week, are keenly awaited by the foreign exchange markets. They should provide a stronger indication of whether the US economy is slowing down.

The "flash" estimate for third quarter US GNP showed an annualized rise of 3.6 per cent. The preliminary estimate, due next Friday, may show a downward revision to about 3 per cent.

The key Fed Funds rate in the US has been weak recently, and it was about 10 1/4 per cent yesterday. Currency economist, Mr David Morrison at Simon & Co. said that if the rate continues low next week it could indicate an easing of policy by the Federal Reserve at the October Federal Open Market Committee meeting.

The London money markets appear to have decided that the next base rate cut by the publication of the October money supply figures in early November. Yesterday, the 3-month interbank rate closed at 10 1/4-10 1/2.

Gold is still trading in response to dollar and dollar interest rate movements, but there are some signs that the link is not as close as it appeared earlier in the year.

Yesterday's closing London price of \$339 an ounce, just \$2 down on the start of the week, partly reflected fundamental physical demand

Boardroom changes at Horizon Travel

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

In boardroom changes at Horizon Travel, Britain's third largest tour operator, which recently turned down takeover approaches from Grand Metropolitan, Mr Bob Muckleston, aged 51, has moved up to become group chief executive. Until now this job was combined with the chairmanship and held by Mr Bruce Tanner, who now becomes group executive chairman.

While Mr Muckleston ran Orion, Horizon's airline, the Horizon Holidays tours operation was in the hands of Mr Ken Franklin, who, like Mr Muckleston, was a joint deputy chief executive of the group as well as managing director of the holidays division.

Mr Franklin, aged 47, becomes deputy chief executive and chairman of Horizon Holidays as well as its managing director. Mr Muckleston becomes chairman of Orion and "for the present", will remain its managing director, a company statement said.

Mr Tanner said that his dual role responsibility had become increasingly difficult as Horizon had grown massively in the last 10 years and was a considerably more complicated group.

Orion is now one of the top



Bruce Tanner, Chairman of Horizon Travel

half-dozen British charter airlines, with 11 aircraft. Horizon is also developing its hotels division.

Mr Muckleston, who has an accounting background, has built up Orion from scratch after joining the company in 1978 from Britannia Airways, part of the Thomson travel group.

The boardroom changes come after Horizon reported losses in the first half. In August, Mr Tanner warned that Horizon was unlikely in the full year to match the previous year's £12.6m pre-tax. The City has been expecting profits of £10.5m following a late summer season recovery in holiday demand.

Tax evader pays \$200m

New York (Agencies) - The Marc Rich companies agreed yesterday to pay the US Government about \$200m (£162.6m) in fines and interest to settle the biggest tax evasion case in American history.

But criminal charges against Marc Rich, a Swiss oil trader, and his partner, Pinchas Green, remain. A Federal court in New York was told by the US Attorney for Manhattan

Judge Shirley Kram accepted the settlement stemming from illegal oil trading by Marc Rich and Company A.G. of Switzerland and its US subsidiary, Marc Rich and Company International Ltd.

The settlement includes \$150m in back taxes, \$21m in fines already paid for failure to produce company documents, plus interest on back taxes.

GUS cuts stake in Empire

By Alison Eadie

Great Universal Stores has sold more than half its 26 per cent in Empire Stores, the Bradford-based mail order company, to Vindex International, a Dutch holding company for the Vroom & Dreesman retailing group.

The Monopoles Commission ordered GUS to reduce its stake in Empire to 9.9 per cent by the end of this year, after turning down its attempt to takeover Empire in January 1983.

GUS still holds 12.7 per cent of Empire, but after talks with the Office of Fair Trading it is confident it will not have to unload any more.

The 5.04 million shares were placed with Vindex at 97p, well above Empire's recent share price and above the price they were written down by GUS. GUS paid an average of 112p a share for its Empire stake. Empire shares rose 6p to 92p against this year's low of 68p.

Mr John Grawick, chairman of Empire, said he was happy with his new shareholder and that Dr Dreesman, chairman of Vindex, would be offered a seat on the board. Vroom & Dreesman is an international retail group with an annual turnover around £2.75bn, in the US and a large mail order business - Wehkamp - in the Netherlands.

CCN Systems, the mail order company's credit reference subsidiary, yesterday launched a new division, Guardian Business Information, to provide company profiles, searches, credit information and business reports. The division is based on the Manchester Guardian Society's information and reporting business, which GUS bought for £600,000 in June.

Tempus, page 23

DM bond for Beecham

Beecham, the pharmaceutical and household products group, has become the first British company to make an international Deutsche mark issue under its own name.

The DM 200m (£52.8m) offer will be floated on the Euro-DM market with a coupon of 7 1/2 per cent and a 10 year maturity. It is priced at par.

The company said that the DM funds are being raised for general financing of its sizable West German operations. Beecham has pharmaceutical, toiletry and cosmetic businesses in Germany. In the year to March 31, 1984, European operations outside Britain contributed operating profits of £71.8m to the group total of £280m.

Beecham has used the provisions of the last Finance Act and the quick by which Euro-DM funding is cheaper than domestic German borrowing to cut its costs.

Lead manager of Beecham's issue is Commerzbank, with Hill Samuel, Credit Suisse First Boston, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, and Goldman Sachs International in the management group.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1141.3 up 4.8 (high 1141.7; low 1136.2)
FT Index: 870.6 up 3.8
FT Gilts: 80.46 up 0.24
FT All Share: 537.15 down 2.17
Bargains: 18,768
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 103.72 up 0.33
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1180.65 up 3.4; Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,595.85 up 28.15; Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 979.78 down 3.35

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling Index 76.3 unchanged (range 76.7-76.8)
\$1.2285 down 15pts
DM 3.0925 up 0.0025
FF 11.6450 down 0.0025
Yen 304.75 unchanged
Dollar Index 142.9 unchanged
DM 3.0920 down 0.0070

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.2270
Dollar DM 3.0942
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.58925
SDR £0.58740

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10 1/2%
Finance houses base rate 11%
Discount market loans week fix 10 1/2-10 3/4%
3 month interbank 10 1/4-10 1/2%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11 1/2-11 3/4%
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/2%
3 month FF 11 1/4-11 1/2%

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$338.10 pm \$338.10
close \$339.00 - \$339.50 (£278.00-278.50)
New York (latest): \$339.30
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$349.00 - \$350.50 (£284.50 - 285.50)
Sovereigns (new):
\$80.00 - \$1.00 (£61.25 - 66.00)
Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Attwoods in \$24m US takeover

Attwoods, the waste disposal group, announced pre-tax profits of £1.7m (£1m) for the year to July. Turnover rose from £9.7m to £10.3m. Final dividend 2.5p a share, making 1.5p (2.33p). The company is buying Industrial Waste Service of Florida for \$24m (£19.2m) and making a rights issue of two for one at 80p. Tempus, page 23

A £40m debenture issue by Slough Estates is seen by the company as opportunistic re-financing. The money is being used to re-finance the £40m syndicated loan raised in 1981 which is not due for repayment until 1986/1988 but Slough considers the time is right to switch medium term variable debt for long term fixed interest finance in the shape of corporate bonds. The gross redemption yield on the first mortgage debenture, payable in 2019, will be 0.45 per cent above reference gilts.

Ward White, the shoe retailer and manufacturer, has reported pre-tax profits for the half year to July 31 of £3.2m up from £2.2m. Turnover increased from £79.3m to £91.4m. The board has proposed an interim dividend of 694p against 1.54p last time. Tempus, page 23

Clive Discount is paying an unchanged interim dividend of 1.4p for the six months to end September, after reporting satisfactory results. The discount house does not break down its results into figures at the half-way stage. Tempus, page 23

Cope Allman pays out £209,000

By Jonathan Clare

Two former executive directors of Cope Allman International, the fruit machines, packaging and engineering group, have been given "golden handshakes" totalling £209,000. The payment was shared between Mr Louis Manson, the former chairman and Dr Bill Cameron who resigned last

December. The payments are revealed in the latest annual report from Cope but do not distinguish the amount paid to each. However, Mr Manson is understood to have received the greater share.

Mr Manson stood down last year after Cope fought off a £24m bid from the Dowable consortium which included Mr David Wickins and Mr Michael

Ashcroft. Mr Ashcroft now sits on the board as chairman, representing a stake of more than 40 per cent held by Midexa, a Canadian investment vehicle set up by him and Mr Wickins.

The annual report also shows that Mr Ashcroft was paid nothing for sitting in the chair for the past year.

Harvard looks for £1.9m cash - and a Stock Exchange quote

By Derek Paio

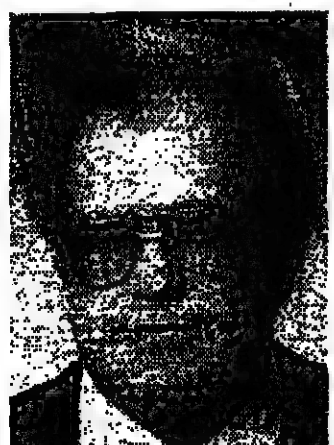
One day, perhaps, Harvard Securities will enjoy a Stock Exchange share quote. In the meantime it will have to contend with a rather more mundane presence on the booming over-the-counter market it has done so much to create.

Yesterday, in the ornate surroundings of the Sugar Room at the old Whitbread brewery in the City, it announced its intention to offer investors five million shares at 42p each to realize £1.9m. All the cash will go into the company.

It was a high-profile presentation, hosted by the TV personality Mr Michael Barratt.

But even the experienced Mr Barratt could not entirely obliterate the disappointment that Harvard, dating back to 1973 with profits of £1.250,000 expected for the year just ended, was a mere o-t-c stock traded on the City's fringe share market or, as some call it, a share bazaar.

Mr Tom Wilmot, aged 37,



Tom Wilmot: 37 per cent stakeholder in Harvard

Harvard's guiding light has often spoken about obtaining a stock market quote. Now he says that an o-t-c quote "is much faster as far as we are concerned". A full stock market listing is now, he hopes, set for next year. In the meantime an American o-t-c presence could be obtained.

Harvard, a controversial company which has had many a brush with the establishment of the Stock Exchange, sees itself as a significant influence in the great financial shake-up. It could soon link with a stock broker.

The o-t-c markets are still on the edge of the City but their growth cannot be denied. Harvard makes a market in 53 stocks and has another 13 new issues due in the next five months.

Stock market reform, combined with the explosive growth of the o-t-c markets indicates that the two cannot be divorced for much longer. There is already talk of the o-t-c becoming a second division market for the Stock Exchange's own second division, the USM.

After the flotation Mr Wilmot, insured for £1.5m, will have a 37 per cent shareholding. Harvard's Canadian founder, Mr Morton Glickman, who intends to take more interest in the German share market, will have 24 per cent.

Rowntree Mackintosh plc

£30,000,000

7 1/2 per cent. Bonds 1989

and Warrants to subscribe Ordinary shares

Issue Price of a Bond and a Warrant
100 per cent. of the principal amount of a Bond

The following have agreed to subscribe or procure subscribers for the Bonds and Warrants:-

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Société Générale

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

The Bonds and Warrants have been admitted separately to the Official List of The Stock Exchange of Great Britain and the Republic of Ireland, subject only to the issue of the temporary global bond and temporary global warrant.

Interest is payable annually in arrears on 15th October in each year, the first such payment being due on 15th October, 1985.

Particulars of the Bonds and Warrants are available in the statistical services of Extel Statistical Services Limited and may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including 25th October, 1984 from the Brokers to the issue.

Cazenove & Co.

12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2R 7AN

October 1984

APPOINTMENTS

New marketing chief at Charterhouse

Charterhouse Development: Mr Paul Brooks has been appointed director of marketing of the development capital subsidiary of Charterhouse J. Rothschild.

National Commercial & Olyn's (NC&O): Mr H. E. Farley, executive director of Williams & Glyn's Bank with responsibility for domestic banking, marketing and credit control has joined the board.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Mr T. Welsh is to retire in the spring of 1985. Mr R. C. Farrell will take up the position of executive director in London. Mr M. W. Wells will be a general manager and will move to London at the turn of the year where he will assume responsibility for the day to day operations of the bank.

Business in the Community: Lord Carr (Prudential Assurance) has been appointed chairman.

Quilter Goodson & Co: the following become partners of the firm: Mr Alan Coates, Mr Hugh Fergie, Mr Tim Ladden, Mr Richard Legge, Mr Nigel Lloyd, Miss Jane Roskill, Mr Peter Smith, Mr Chris Watkins, and Mr David Williams.

United Biscuits: Mr James Prior MP is to rejoin the board with effect from November 13. He had previously been a director of the company from 1974 to 1979.

Touch Ross & Co: Professor Sir James Ball, chairman of the Legal & General Group and

WALL STREET

Wall Street prices opened higher yesterday in active early trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 2.10 to 1,177.23 on Wednesday, was ahead 1.32 to 1,178.55 shortly after the market opened.

Advances led declines 535-280. Early turnover amounted to about 6,944,000 shares.

FTT was down 1-2 to 29-1/2. Scott & Fetzer was up 1-4 to 55-1/2.

General Electric was down 1-4 to 54-1/2. Rabermain was down 1-8 to 39.

Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 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12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Oct 31	Oct 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FOOTBALL: MILK CUP DRAW BRINGS LAST FOUR FINALISTS INTO OPPOSITION

Banana skins pave cup road

Simon Barnes

Here is a warning to all people even remotely interested in football in England. It is time to get ready for some seasons of gloom, as the cup game's head in one's hands, making little anguished cries at the television set and swearing never to watch a football match again. In short, the World Cup is with us again. The whole gloomy round of depression, fleeting hope and final despair begins one more as England take on Finland at Wembley next week.

We can predict the results. In a vital qualifying match, Liekekestein come to Wembley fully expecting to be rolled over. The press promises a landslide, an inundation. Yet no sooner does the Liekekestein goalkeeper set foot on the sacred turf than he becomes a man transformed: a goalmouth-filling behemoth, a triumphant Horatio whom nothing shall pass.

In the game of his life, anything that misses him hits the woodwork. England draw 0-0, and to beat the strongest team in the group away by three clear goals to qualify. Impossible. But this time England are marvellous. Unreliable from the wings so humbled by Liekekestein.

Suddenly it is they who are the giants. The backs are an impenetrable wall. The midfield sees the game by the scruff of the neck. Bryan Robson, who missed the Liekekestein game with a groin strain, thunders back and scores two sensational goals in the first half.

There are 45 minutes left, a single goal is all that is required for glory. But already the agony is unbearable, already I can see the forwards flounder and mislead and vanish away. With five minutes to go, two 17-year-old wingers come on as substitutes one of them beats four men and then misses an open goal. England win 2-0.

Question that everybody asks

The team so roundly beaten by England goes on to win the competition (qualifying because they hammered Liekekestein 7-0) and once again everybody asks how English clubs can pick up so much silverware while the national team are so catastrophically awful. No one asks it more than the people from the clubs themselves, every one from players through to chairman.

The appropriate patriotic sentiments are repeated but the people in football worry less and less about international football. And because they care less and less about the England team, they start to think that we - the spectators - feel exactly the same.

Players get pulled out of international squads for fear they will get kicked by some foreign fiend and so are unable to kick anyone from Arsenal on the following Saturday. Players are pulled out of summer squads in favour of their clubs can make a few quid on one of the joke foreign tours. (Easily the most boring match I have ever seen - was Eastern of Hongkong, against - you've guessed it - Arsenal.)

But we care about England, all right. Watching England could not be so painful were it otherwise. The fact that attendances at Wembley decline (like attendance everywhere), the fact that the moaning and the sense of depression about international football increases, does not mean that anyone has stopped caring. It is agony, no doubt about that, but we care.

To imagine anything else is nonsense, and economic nonsense to boot. A great England side - well, any kind of England success - will bring people through the turnstiles, not just at Wembley, but at Arsenal 2nd, indeed, at Hartlepool.

Emblazoned on every heart

To any Englishman with a drop of football in his blood the England team matter. When I was living on Lamna Island, Hong Kong, during the 1982 World Cup, England's matches kicked off at three in the morning. They were shown live on television, commercials interrupted every 15 minutes or so, the commentary was in Cantonese. Introducing us to such players as Leeson and Mac-le-nah. It was hardly a tempting prospect with the 'eight o'clock telly to catch on the morrow' and 'Yes not an Englishman on the island missed a kick'.

For emblazoned on the heart of every Englishman are the words: "There are people on the pitch. They think it's all over - it is now!" The words were, for the benefit of any stranger, uttered by the commentator Kenneth Wolstenholme as England scored their fourth goal to win the World Cup in 1966.

Now, it is not the subsequent failure to win the trophy that is depressing. The glorious failure of 1970 was, in its way, quite elevating. No, it is the subsequent piling failures that sadden us. It is on the pendulums of goal difference, failures on points awarded for 0-0 draws (any competition in which you can be knocked out without losing a match must be nonsense), it is failure of nerve at Wembley, and, above all, it is the way in which England can effortlessly rise of fall to the standard of any opposition that truly depresses us.

The new World Cup campaign before us can only be seen as a road paved end to end with banana skins. The thought of it is quite ghastly, yet I know we shall all, while clapping our hands to our heads and making small incoherent noises, watch every second that television gives us. Let nobody say we are looking forward to England's World Cup campaign. But we care, damn it, we care.

Buchan calls it a day

Martin Buchan, the former Manchester United and Scotland captain, has announced his retirement from football. The 35-year-old defender, who joined Oldham on a free transfer at the start of last season, tore up his contract yesterday after yet another injury setback.

Rich pickings for big clubs as little ones look in envy

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The third and fourth divisions have only themselves to blame for their meagre remains in the Milk Cup. As a result of the short-sighted greed and crass stupidity of the Associate Members committee, who suggested last season that almost all of them would reach the last 32 and gain even bigger rewards. The early stages of the competition are, therefore, little more than a tedious financial exercise.

The public has not been fooled by the facade. Attendances fell by more than 20,000 in the first round, and also dropped in the second, where only two out of the 64 ties (at Old Trafford and Highbury) attracted more than 20,500 spectators. Who can be surprised by their apathy when the results, over two legs, are so heavily predictable?

The average aggregate victory was by three clear goals, and only Aldershot and Bolton Wanderers, the conquerors of Brighton and Shrewsbury Town, can claim to have upset the odds. Walsall and Rotherham have recently proved their ability in the event and their superiority superior victims, Coventry City and Stoke City, are both struggling to hold their place among the elite.

Apart from avoiding embarrassment, the managers of the other seeds were concerned

about the threat of injury. They were not alone. Those in charge of England, Scotland, Wales and the Republic of Ireland will understandably question whether it was necessary for such relatively meaningless fixtures to be played in the week before World Cup qualifying matches.

The Milk Cup, at the youthful age of 24, is a battered trophy of a trophy in comparison to the older and more dignified FA Cup. It is filled with avarice rather than romance, money rather than excitement. Even the stature that it will inevitably now regain stands on a false platform.

Since the beggars have willingly agreed to leave, for the miserly sum of £2,500 and half the proceeds from the gates, the third round is overflowing with the wealthy. Four of the richest clubs in the land happen to have been drawn together at White Hart Lane and Old Trafford.

By a curious twist of fate, Tottenham Hotspur and Liverpool are to stage a dress rehearsal on BBC Television tonight. They will also be replaying the 1982 final, when Liverpool collected the second of their four successive titles.

Douglas Alexiou, Tottenham's vice-chairman, commented that "we must not let them emulate Bjorn Borg at Wimbledon".

Third round draw

Birmingham City v West Bromwich Albion
Ipswich Town v Newcastle United
Leeds United v Watford
Luton Town v Leicester City
Manchester City v West Ham United
Manchester United v Everton
Norwich City v Aldershot
Nottingham Forest v Sunderland
Sheff Wed v Charlton
Sheff Utd v Reading
Stoke City v Nottm Forest
Tottenham Hotspur v Liverpool
Walsall v Chelsea
Wolves v Oxford

This to be played week beginning October 29.

Liverpool drop Dalglish

Kenny Dalglish has been dropped by Liverpool from tonight's televised league match at Tottenham. Joe Fagan, the manager, takes the drastic step of dropping the Scottish forward for the first time in his seven years at Anfield, as he tries to improve on the team's stunning start to the season.

Jan Molby the Danish international, replaces Dalglish, who has scored 153 goals in over 400 games for Liverpool.

Also leaving the side who struggled to beat Stockport in the Milk Cup on Tuesday is Gary Gillespie. Alan Hansen, recovered from a leg strain, returns to the defence.

Ironically, Dalglish bows out as Ian Rush begins his comeback into the reserves after injury, and it is almost certainly Dalglish's goalscoring form - two goals this season - that has cost him his place. "I have decided to go on my own rest," was all Fagan would say.

Anfield recognizes that Liverpool's fortunes often slump when Dalglish is playing poorly. On top of that, using him in a deeper role has not helped the club compensate for the departure of Graeme Souness, and has affected the form of Paul Walsh, the new signing in particular.

A group of clubs in the Midlands are posing a challenge to the recently established national "pyramid" structure of non-league football.

The Central Midlands League, which has a relatively minor competition, are inviting senior clubs in the area to join a new division next season. It would exist outside the current pyramid structure, which though promising, has not yet been able to attract the leading clubs in the country.

Many clubs in the Midlands are dissatisfied because they are not playing in the number of different leagues which they have to do a considerable amount of travelling. For example, Southern League clubs frequently have to travel south of London to meet opponents such as Folkestone and R. S. Southampton. Supporters of the new division, which would include clubs within a 45-mile radius around the Derby, say that travel costs would be substantially reduced.

Pyramid on shifting sands

The Central Midlands League are not revealing the names of their potential new members, but have invited nine clubs from the Southern League, four from the West Midlands League, three from the United Counties League and one from the Leicestershire League. They say that nearly half of the clubs have already pledged their support for the scheme. Several clubs from the Northern Counties East League are also understood to have applied for membership.

Barrow remain the only unbeaten team in the Gola (formerly Alliance Premier) League this season. The Cumberland side moved into fourth position with their 6-0 home victory over Frickley Athletic on Tuesday. On the same day, Weymouth scored a chance of establishing a national lead at the top of the table when they lost 3-1 at Bath City.

Altrincham are maintaining their challenge near the top of the table despite a series of injuries. The club has suffered their most serious setback

Dalglish: needs a rest to get back into goal-scoring form

Francis has operation on his knee

Trevor Francis, the England forward, has had an operation on his right knee to clear up an injury which has kept him out of the Scotland squad.

Bone fragments thought to be causing the trouble were removed. Francis hopes to be back in training next week.

Norwich Woods, the Norwich City goalkeeper, may have to withdraw from England's squad for next week's World Cup match with Finland as he has aggravated a thigh injury that has prevented his playing in the past three games. He had hoped to return against Preston last Wednesday but suffered a reaction to a late fitness test.

Norwich today completed the signing of Asa Hartford, the Scottish defender. He has initially signed a monthly contract, after making his debut with two goals against Preston on Wednesday.

Reid, the Coventry City midfielder, could be returning to his native Holland three months after joining the club. He is back home for "family reasons" and has been offered a contract by Coventry to have discussions with a Dutch club about a possible move.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

MILK CUP: Second round, second leg. Aston Villa 2, Southampton 1 (ag. 3-3). Bradford City 1, Newcastle United 1 (ag. 2-2). Crystal Palace 1, Luton Town 1 (ag. 2-2). Ipswich Town 1, Watford 1 (ag. 2-2). Leeds United 1, Manchester City 1 (ag. 2-2). Manchester United 1, Everton 1 (ag. 2-2). Norwich City 1, Aldershot 1 (ag. 2-2). Nottingham Forest 1, Sunderland 1 (ag. 2-2). Sheff Wed 1, Charlton 1 (ag. 2-2). Sheff Utd 1, Reading 1 (ag. 2-2). Stoke City 1, Nottm Forest 1 (ag. 2-2). Tottenham Hotspur 1, Liverpool 1 (ag. 2-2). Walsall 1, Chelsea 1 (ag. 2-2). Wolves 1, Oxford 1 (ag. 2-2).

Addison honoured

Hereford City Council are to name a street after Colin Addison, the Newport County manager. Addison was Hereford United's player-manager in 1972 when they were elected to the Football League.

Platini tops poll

Michel Platini, the French captain, was elected Italy's player of the year by a jury of Italian journalists this week. Platini was Juventus' Juventus colleague Antonio Carbonte, and Zico, the Brazilian player who finished second.

Taylor has pity as Celtic take Johnston

By Clive White

Graham Taylor, the Watford manager, yesterday reluctantly acceded to the wishes of his exceptional, homesick young forward, Maurice Johnston, by allowing him to return to the city of his birth and the club of his dreams, Celtic.

In accepting a fee of £400,000 - one fifth of what they frightened off prospective buyers with in summer - Watford have shown compassion and integrity uncommon in the greedy world of professional football.

Taylor now expects Celtic to show some honesty by not selling Johnston down south again for a quick, fat profit. Taylor does not believe that they will, but anyway, a proviso that Watford will receive 50 per cent of such a sale before June, 1985, has been written into the deal. Johnston, on his departure, insisted that he might one day return to English football.

"Having been involved in the release of an unhappy player (Blissett) from an everlastingly lucrative contract with AC Milan, he could not understand Johnston's desires," Taylor said.

It was Taylor who went to Celtic rather than the other way round. He said: "I had to see whether the boy genuinely wanted to go home, and that was not the case. He was elsewhere in England, I had heard rumours. The lad is confused and even this morning he spent half an hour in the gym doing the right thing."

Taylor said he saw no point in keeping a player whose heart was not in the club. "You've got to be seen by the supporters, everyone, to be caring for the club, particularly when you are sorry of the table."

He said he was sorry to see Johnston go. "He's been no trouble while in my presence and he's the best goalscorer by a mile that I have ever worked with. He'll score goals galore for Celtic. All he needs to do is get some stability into his private life."

Johnston's strike rate with Watford was outstanding, 24 goals in 35 League and cup games last season. Honours came as freely as his goals. Within six months he had won full Scottish caps, scoring on his debut, and had played in an FA Cup final at Wembley.

Johnston's sale, which shows a £200,000 profit in 11 months, would seem to give Taylor, the arch-advocate of direct, positive football, the chance to dwell on negative thoughts. Namely his weeping defence. But Taylor said he was not a goalkeeper for a week, he said that he does not have so much money to spend. An experienced centre back, if not two, must be his priority but the question is where to find them? Not in Scotland I imagine.

Kevin O'Callaghan, the Ipswich Town winger, has requested a transfer after being dropped from the Milk Cup side who played Derby County on Wednesday. Like Watford, Ipswich have a policy of releasing unhappy players, but Ipswich would want to recoup at least the £200,000 they paid Millwall for him four years ago.

Francis has operation on his knee

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FOR THE RECORD

AVIATION: British Airways' Concorde 100 (G-BDBB) set a new world speed record of 2,139.8 mph (3,444 km/h) on a flight from London to Bahrain, 3,750 miles (6,036 km) in 2 hours 54 minutes 56 seconds.

BASEBALL: The New York Yankees defeated the Boston Red Sox 4-1 in the first game of the 1984 World Series at Fenway Park.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the St. Louis Cardinals 4-1 in the second game of the 1984 World Series at Dodger Stadium.

BASEBALL: The New York Yankees defeated the Boston Red Sox 3-1 in the third game of the 1984 World Series at Fenway Park.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the St. Louis Cardinals 3-1 in the fourth game of the 1984 World Series at Dodger Stadium.

BASEBALL: The New York Yankees defeated the Boston Red Sox 2-1 in the fifth game of the 1984 World Series at Fenway Park.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the St. Louis Cardinals 2-1 in the sixth game of the 1984 World Series at Dodger Stadium.

BASEBALL: The New York Yankees defeated the Boston Red Sox 1-0 in the seventh game of the 1984 World Series at Fenway Park.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the St. Louis Cardinals 1-0 in the eighth game of the 1984 World Series at Dodger Stadium.

BASEBALL: The New York Yankees defeated the Boston Red Sox 0-0 in the ninth game of the 1984 World Series at Fenway Park.

BASEBALL: The Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the St. Louis Cardinals 0-0 in the tenth game of the 1984 World Series at Dodger Stadium.

IN BRIEF

PARIS (AFP) - Hopes that the Monaco Grand Prix and motor rally would be held normally next year seem to have been destroyed with a bitter turn in the conflict yesterday.

The international Automobile Federation (FIA), the governing body of international motor racing, have initiated moves to expel the Monaco Automobile Club (ACM), because of "serious violations of regulations."

If the ACM is expelled from both FIA and the international motorsport federation (FISA), on which the ACM lost its executive committee position Tuesday, neither of the events will be allowed to be held in Monaco.

GOLF

SWEDEN: The Swedish Golf Federation has announced that it will not support the 1984 Volvo PGA Tour in Sweden.

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BOXING

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Spectators miss a treat as Clark drives into the lead

From Mitchell Platt, Valencia

Howard Clark could have been playing behind closed doors in the Spanish Open, sponsored by Benson & Hedges, here yesterday for all the attention he received from spectators who ignored him and focused their attention on Seve Ballesteros, Sam Torrance, Sandy Lyle and Bernard Langer.

What they missed was one of the finest displays of driving that Clark has produced in a professional career stretching over 11 years. The blonde Yorkshireman established a new record for the demanding 7,700 yards El Saler course with an immaculate 66 which is six below par.

Clark has consistently been regarded as one of the longest drivers on the European circuit but to harness that power is the trick on this magnificent course, south of the city, and so precise were his shots that he made the game look rather easy.

The mystery, perhaps, is why he went unnoticed since Clark has enjoyed exceptional success in Spain where he has twice won the Madrid Open and also finished runner-up in the Spanish Open some six years ago.

Now he has a solid foundation on which to build his third win of the summer as he moves into the second round with a two-stroke advantage over Ian Woosnam and Warren Humphreys. Ballesteros (71), Torrance (73) and Lyle (74) might all find it difficult to catch Clark who is always happy when out in front.

Clark made an inauspicious start by three putting the first but he quickly eradicated any fear that it was not going to be his day on the greens by holing from 25 feet and 15 feet on the next two for birdies. The four from tee shot that he struck to within four feet of the hole at the fourth (190 yards) provided him with the confidence to attack the course as he felt the urge to play again running through his veins.

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Amateur in touch with American opponents

By John Hennessey

The Irish Women's Open Golf championship, sponsored by Smirnoff in the sum of £120,000 is taking on a different, less harrowing, character than its British equivalent has been. Whereas Woburn, an appalling conditions, proved to be a disaster area for every player save the Japanese, Ayako Okamoto, Claudeboy's 6,330-yard course yesterday yielded six scores under the challenging par of 72.

The three leaders are Americans, Pat Bradley and Becky Pearson on 70. With respect to them all and to three other players on 71, the most prize-worthy round perhaps belonged to Claire Hourihane, an amateur from Dublin, who achieved a third birdie at the seventeenth to match par for the round.

Miss Hourihane, a member of the British Isles' Curtis Cup team, might have been awed by the strength of the opposition, but like her to join their tour - and she had one important advantage. On a course which she has never played before, she secured as her caddy a former Irish Ladies' champion and club member, Sandra Watkins.

If her driver was not completely on song, Miss Hourihane was so in tune with her iron that she missed only three greens. The absence of any fear of the opposition, and the fact that she had never played before, she secured as her caddy a former Irish Ladies' champion and club member, Sandra Watkins.

Miss Hourihane's one real headache (tragically, she called it) was "the wind." She had a beautiful 154-yard fourteenth, but she was the wrong club, for she ran up a bank at the back and took four. She found it hard to hit the ball so well as she was rewarded with a 71.

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731 102 or given contact.

924 THORO 1981 Atlantic Avenue,
The Century 1987, 22-980. Tel:
0753 602332.

21 POMEROE 2285 Ave. 1981, 22-980.
AL 200 Tel. 0753 602332.
616 900. B. 0753 602332.

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

6.00 **Cee-fax AM**
6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Selina Scott and Nick Ross. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.59; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; gardening hints at 7.32 and Selina Scott's last report from the Western Isles.

8.00 **Under the Sea**. In praise of Brown Boats and Whorries. The last in the series (1).

8.15 **Conservative Party**. Conference 1984. Coverage of the final day's proceedings. Reporting from Brighton are Sir Robin Day and Donal MacDonnell. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Iain Lauchlan (1). 10.50 **Conservative Party**. Conference 1984. Further coverage from Brighton. 12.00 **Cee-fax**.

1.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Maura Stuart. The weather details come from Michael Field. 12.57 **Regional News** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.

2.00 **Pebble Mill** at One. Marion Coster is at Chatsworth House to hand over the Pebble Mill Heritage Tapestry to the Duchess of Devonshire. 1.30 **Little Misses and the Mister Men**.

4.00 **The American Vice-presidential Candidates Debate**. Vice-president George Bush and the pretender to his position, Geraldine Ferraro, in a debate from Philadelphia.

4.30 **Conservative Party**. Conference 1984. The Prime Minister's speech to the Conference.

5.00 **approximately** Cartoon Time. 5.45 **Regional News** (not London). 5.50 **Play School**, presented by Wayne Jackson. 4.10 **The Family-Ness**. Adventures of a group of monsters who live in Loch Ness. 4.15 **Beat the Teacher**. Inter-school quiz competition. 4.30 **Bani, Zax and the Alien Prince**. The story of a visitor from outer space.

10. **Heartbeat** presented by Tony Hart and Liza Brown. 5.15 **Crackpot**. 5.58 **Weather**. News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.

10. **London Plus**. Marion, Tom and Jerry in Mouse in Manhattan.

11. **Match of the Day**. Jimmy Hill is at White Hart Lane for the game between Tottenham Hotspur and Liverpool. The commentator is Barry Davies.

11. **News With John Humphrys**.

11. **The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin**. A repeat episode of the comedy series in tribute to the late Leonard Rossiter.

11. **Film: The Formula** (1980) starring George C. Scott, Marion Brandt and Marthe Keller. The first of a thriller about a Los Angeles detective's investigations into the murder of a friend and former colleague. When the friend's wife is also killed the detective discovers a trail that leads to old magazine Adelle Steiner and the mysterious formula based on a secret formula for synthetic fuel developed by the Nazis during the Second World War. Directed by John G. Avildsen. News headlines.

11. **The Hollywood Greats**. Barry Norman introduces a profile of John Wayne. With clips from a number of his films and the contributions from his family and friends, and among them President Reagan, Clark Gable and his secretary, Pat Stacy (1).

12. **Weather**.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Jayne Irving and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.30 and 7.30; angling news at 6.42; South East News at 6.45; exercise at 6.45 and 8.30; the weekend's best buys at 8.43; coping with bereavement discussion at 9.06.

12.00 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Jayne Irving and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 12.10; 12.15; 12.20; 12.25; 12.30; 12.35; 12.40; 12.45; 12.50; 12.55; 1.00; 1.05; 1.10; 1.15; 1.20; 1.25; 1.30; 1.35; 1.40; 1.45; 1.50; 1.55; 2.00; 2.05; 2.10; 2.15; 2.20; 2.25; 2.30; 2.35; 2.40; 2.45; 2.50; 2.55; 3.00; 3.05; 3.10; 3.15; 3.20; 3.25; 3.30; 3.35; 3.40; 3.45; 3.50; 3.55; 4.00; 4.05; 4.10; 4.15; 4.20; 4.25; 4.30; 4.35; 4.40; 4.45; 4.50; 4.55; 5.00; 5.05; 5.10; 5.15; 5.20; 5.25; 5.30; 5.35; 5.40; 5.45; 5.50; 5.55; 6.00; 6.05; 6.10; 6.15; 6.20; 6.25; 6.30; 6.35; 6.40; 6.45; 6.50; 6.55; 7.00; 7.05; 7.10; 7.15; 7.20; 7.25; 7.30; 7.35; 7.40; 7.45; 7.50; 7.55; 8.00; 8.05; 8.10; 8.15; 8.20; 8.25; 8.30; 8.35; 8.40; 8.45; 8.50; 8.55; 9.00; 9.05; 9.10; 9.15; 9.20; 9.25; 9.30; 9.35; 9.40; 9.45; 9.50; 9.55; 10.00; 10.05; 10.10; 10.15; 10.20; 10.25; 10.30; 10.35; 10.40; 10.45; 10.50; 10.55; 11.00; 11.05; 11.10; 11.15; 11.20; 11.25; 11.30; 11.35; 11.40; 11.45; 11.50; 11.55; 12.00; 12.05; 12.10; 12.15; 12.20; 12.25; 12.30; 12.35; 12.40; 12.45; 12.50; 12.55; 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